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Canada Food Board

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# FOOD LAWS

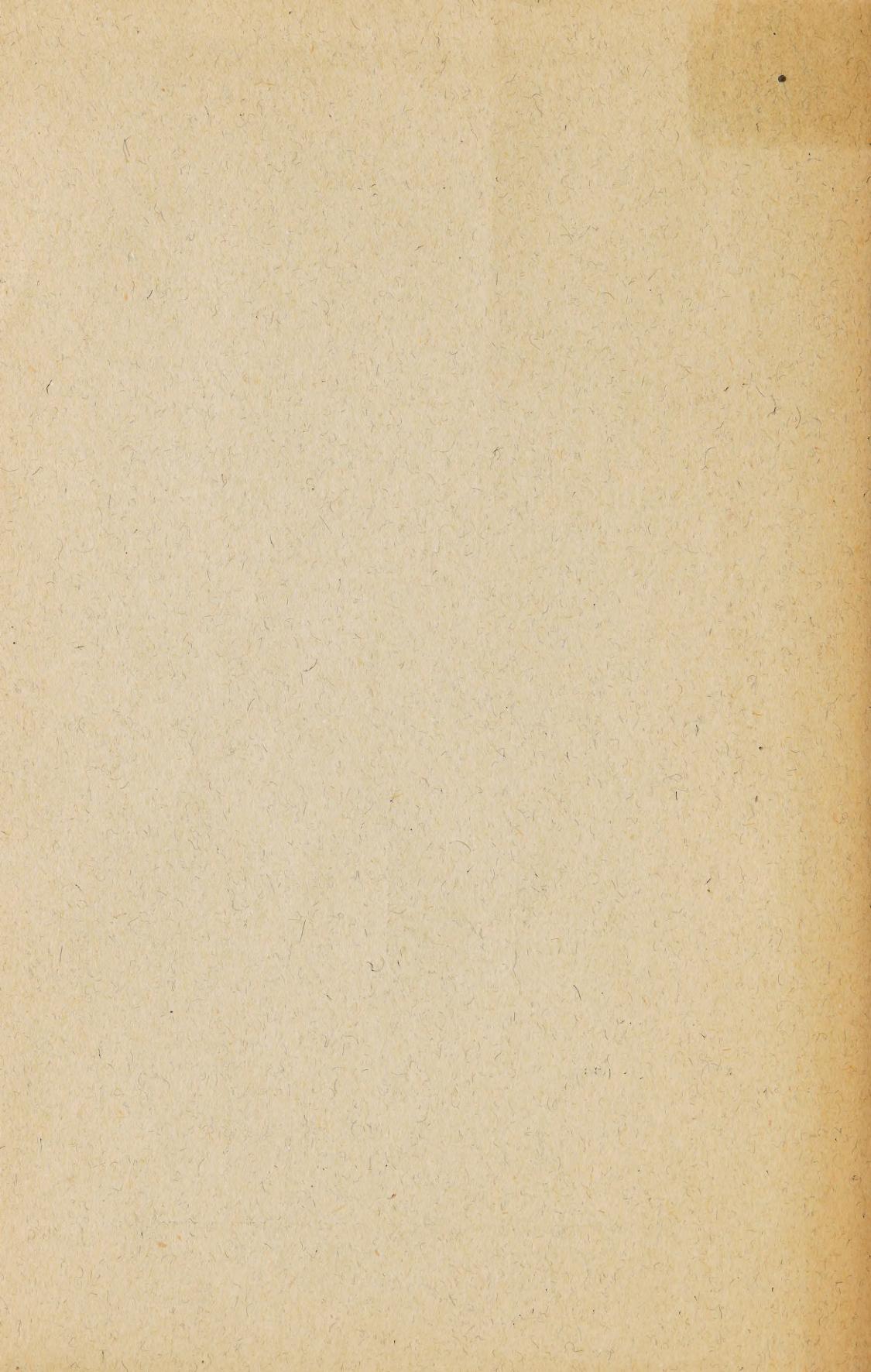
**Manual of Orders in Council and Orders of  
the Canada Food Board relating to the  
Production, Conservation and  
Distribution of Food**

**REVISED TO JUNE 22, 1918.**



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**ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE CANADA FOOD BOARD**  
OTTAWA, JUNE, 1918.



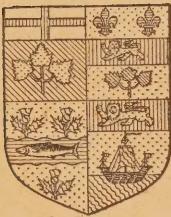
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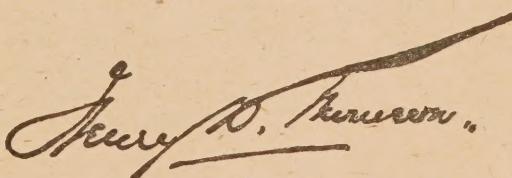
## Enforcement of Food Laws.

For enforcement of the food regulations, the Canada Food Board depends principally upon the patriotic co-operation of Provincial and Municipal police authorities. At the present time, when all our energies and resources are required for the prosecution of the war, to build up an entirely new enforcement organization would have necessitated a very great duplication of effort, withdrawal of a considerable number of men from productive occupations, and a very large expenditure of money. Instead, an appeal for co-operation was made to those persons throughout the Dominion already charged with the enforcement of laws. The response has fully justified the course taken by the Canada Food Board. The police authorities have realized that an additional call has been made upon them for real war service, and they have indicated their willingness to accept the new duties which enforcement of the food laws necessarily involves. Upon them depends the effectiveness of the food regulations in accomplishing the objects desired.

Business men, and others into whose hands this book may come, are reminded that the efficiency with which any law is enforced depends in large measure upon the force of public opinion in support of that law. The food regulations were passed because they were vitally necessary in order to save essential foods to maintain our soldiers and Allies, and also to protect the Canadian public against profiteering and unfair business practices.

It is not claimed that these laws are free from defects, and some change may still be necessary. They have, however, been passed after very careful consideration and their enforcement is in the interest of the public. Therefore to make them effective, it is necessary that public opinion should encourage and support the police authorities in their enforcement.

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Henry W. Ferguson".

Chairman.

Ottawa, June, 1918.

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## PART I.

# Constitution and Powers OF THE CANADA FOOD BOARD.

In June, 1917, by reason of the extraordinary demands from overseas the reserve of the staple foods had become exhausted, and if Canada was to meet the urgent demand of Great Britain and her Allies, production must be speeded, and what we had for ourselves must be used sparingly. The normal crops in Canada, after supplying the home demands, would not adequately supply the requirements overseas. It, therefore, became necessary to produce more, to regulate the distribution so as to prevent waste, and to conserve and gather in the maximum amount of the staple foods for export to Great Britain and her Allies, and more especially to feed the fighting men at the front. His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the War Measures Act, passed the Orders creating a Food Controller for Canada, later on enlarging it to the Canada Food Board (11th February, 1918), to consist of a Director of Food Conservation, a Director of Food Production, and a Director of Agricultural Labour, which Orders are as follows:—

### P.C. 1460.—CREATION OF OFFICE, DUTIES AND POWERS.

June 16, 1917.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following orders and the same are hereby made and enacted as follows:—

1. The Governor General in Council may appoint an Officer to be known as Food Controller for Canada who shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

2. It shall be within the power of and it shall be the duty of the Food Controller,

(a) To make such inquiry and investigation as he deems necessary for the purposes hereinafter set forth into the quantities, location and ownership, and into the sources of supply of any article of food used by the people of Canada and into the prices at which same is sold or held for sale and the causes of such prices.

(b) To ascertain the food requirements of Canada and to facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her Allies.

(c) To make regulations where he deems it in the public interest and subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

(1.) Governing the prices of any article of food and the storage, distribution, sale and delivery thereof.

(2.) Providing for the conservation of food and the prevention of waste thereof and governing the consumption of food in hotel, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs and other places.

(3.) Respecting the manufacture, preparation, storage and transport of food.

(4.) Authorizing the Food Controller to purchase, requisition, store, sell and deliver food.

3. For all the purposes of these orders, the Food Controller shall have the powers of a Commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part One of the Inquiries Act.

4. All powers conferred and all duties imposed on the Food Controller by these Orders or by any subsequent Order of the Governor in Council, may be

exercised and performed by him either independently or in co-operation with any Department of the Government of Canada, or any Provincial Government, or with any Department or officer of the Government of Great Britain or of any Allied country vested with similar powers.

5. The salary of the Food Controller shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

6. (a) The Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, appoint such officers, clerks and other persons as may be deemed necessary to assist the Food Controller in the performance of his duties, who shall receive such remuneration as may be approved by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Food Controller.

(b) All expenses lawfully incurred under these orders shall be payable out of the moneys provided by the War Appropriation Act, 1917, and any subsequent war appropriation voted by Parliament.

7. The powers and duties hereby conferred and imposed upon the Food Controller shall not include or interfere with the powers and duties vested in the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada established by Order in Council approved on the 11th day of June, 1917.

#### P.C. 344. CREATION OF CANADA FOOD BOARD: POWERS.

FEBRUARY 11, 1918.

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred on the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered:—

That a Board be created to be called The Canada Food Board;

That the said Board consist of a Director of Food Conservation, a Director of Food Production, and a Director of Agricultural Labour;

That the Board shall be under the jurisdiction of and shall report to the Governor General in Council through the Minister of Agriculture.

And it is hereby further ordered:—

1. That the Board shall generally direct the production, conservation and distribution of foodstuffs in the interests of Canada and the other British Dominions as well as the Allied Nations.

2. That all the powers and duties now vested in the Food Controller be transferred to and vested in The Canada Food Board, and that all relevant Orders in Council and regulations conferring powers or imposing duties upon the Food Controller shall have force and effect as if The Canada Food Board had been named and designated therein instead of the Food Controller.

3. That for the better accomplishment of the said purposes the Board shall have power:—

(a) To expend any sums of money approved by the Governor General in Council for any of the purposes aforesaid.

(b) To co-operate with the Provincial Governments with a view to co-ordinating the activities of all local bodies for the aforesaid purposes.

(c) To enter into agreements for the cultivation of idle land on such terms as may appear to the Board to be advisable.

(d) To utilize and direct the co-operation in the work of the Board of any member of the Outside Service for the purposes of publicity and of securing information.

(e) To mobilize and utilize on a voluntary basis the farm labour resources of Canada.

(f) To make such regulations consistent herewith for carrying out their duties and for the internal economy of the Board as the Board may deem advisable.

P.C. 3214. POWER TO LICENSE; FEES; REGULATION OF TRADE IN FOOD.

NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

1. The Food Controller may, by written order from time to time prohibit every manufacturer, wholesale dealer, commission merchant, broker, retailer or other person (or any or all such classes of persons) dealing wholesale or retail in any food or foods or food product or food products designated by the Food Controller, from manufacturing, selling or offering for sale in Canada or in any part or parts of Canada that the Food Controller may designate, any such food or foods or food product or food products, who has not obtained a license from the Food Controller, and the Food Controller may from time to time withdraw or change or modify any such prohibition. The fee payable for such license shall not in any case exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

2. Any such license may be cancelled or suspended by the Food Controller for the violation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any amendment thereof, or of any order or regulation made by the Food Controller hereunder.

3. Subject to the provisions of any law now in force in Canada, the Food Controller may from time to time, by written order, prescribe the unit or units of measure or weight to be used in Canada, or in any part or parts of Canada designated by the Food Controller, in the selling of any food or foods or of any food product or food products.

4. Subject to the provisions of any law now in force in Canada, the Food Controller may prescribe the manner in which and the classes into which any food or food product offered for sale is to be designated, marked, branded or graded.

5. The Food Controller may, from time to time, by written order, prescribe the maximum amount of any food or food product that may from time to time be bought or sold by any person or persons.

6. The Food Controller may, by written order, from time to time prescribe the maximum amount of profit or the maximum price (or both) to be charged on the sale in Canada, or within any part or parts of Canada designated by the Food Controller, of any food or foods or of any food product or food products designated by the Food Controller.

7. In these regulations and in all regulations heretofore and hereafter made relating to the Food Controller or any matter or subject within the scope of the Food Controller's duties or powers, and in all rules, regulations and orders made by the Food Controller, unless the context otherwise requires, "person" includes any partnership, syndicate, association and body corporate.

8. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

P.C. 596. ENLARGEMENT OF CANADA FOOD BOARD POWERS; FINES AND DISPOSITION THEREOF.

MARCH 12, 1918.

1. The Canada Food Board shall have power from time to time to make Orders:—

(a) Prescribing the kind or kinds of food that may not be used or consumed or that may only be used at times to be specified in the Order.

(b) Prescribing the amount of any kind or kinds of food that may be sold, consumed or used at any one meal or consumed or used within any time specified in the Order.

(c) To prevent offal and refuse from any factory, shop, store or residence, or from cooking or meals, being so dealt with or disposed of as to prevent its use for or make it unfit for the feeding of live stock or for other useful purposes.

(d) Requiring any person or persons to exhibit in such place or places of his, her, or their premises as may be specified in the Order, any notice or warning prescribed by the Canada Food Board.

(e) The operation of any Order under these regulations may be limited to any particular class or classes of persons, or to any particular district or part of Canada mentioned in such Order.

(f) Any person violating any of the provisions or any order made under these regulations, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any of the provisions of any order made thereunder is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(g) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these Regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may from time to time direct. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may from time to time direct.

#### P.C. 597. WASTE MADE ILLEGAL: CANADA FOOD BOARD POWERS RELATIVE THERETO.

MARCH 12, 1918.

1. The wilful waste of any food or food products where such waste results from carelessness, or from the manner of storage thereof, or is due to any other avoidable cause, is hereby prohibited. It shall be the duty of each municipality in Canada to enforce this regulation within its municipal limits.

2. If the Canada Food Board has reason to believe that any food or food product suitable for human consumption is stored or kept in any warehouse, store, private residence, building, premises, ship, railway car or other conveyance, and that it is likely to become unfit for human consumption, the Canada Food Board may notify the owner or other person who has control of the same to immediately sell, or so otherwise deal with the same that no loss or further loss of such food or food product may result; and if such owner or other person does not forthwith comply with the terms of such notice, the Canada Food Board may seize the said food or food product, and sell the same, or take such other action as may prevent, as far as practicable, further loss or deterioration, and to sell or direct the sale thereof thereafter. In any case, where the Canada Food Board sells any such food or food product, it shall pay the proceeds of the sale to the owner or other person who had the control thereof at the time of such seizure, after deducting therefrom all expenses and costs in connection with such seizure and sale, and any other action taken for the preservation and disposal of such food or food product.

3. The Canada Food Board shall have power from time to time to make orders prescribing the amount of any kind or kinds of food or food products that may be purchased or held by any person whether such food or food products are purchased or held for sale, exportation or private consumption, and may seize any food or food product thereafter purchased or held in excess of the amounts so prescribed. Any food or food product so seized shall thereby be forfeited to His Majesty and shall be disposed of in such manner as the said Board may from time to time direct.

4. The Canada Food Board shall have power from time to time to order that any food or food product held by any wholesale or retail dealer or by any warehouseman named in such order, shall be forthwith sold in such manner as the Board may direct.

5. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or of any order made thereunder, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any of the provisions of these regulations, or of any order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

6. Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may from time to time direct. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may from time to time direct.

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#### P.C. 2688.—REPORTS FROM DEALERS IN FOOD.

OCTOBER 12, 1917.

1. The Food Controller for Canada may, from time to time, require the producers and manufacturers in wholesale quantities and wholesale dealers in any particular article or articles of food specified by such Controller to furnish him with statements, in such form and on or before such date or dates as such Controller may from time to time prescribe, containing all or any of the following particulars:—

(a) Their names and addresses;

(b) Any information that the said Controller may require with respect to the purchases, sales, shipments, origin, destination or prices of the specified article or articles of food, produced, purchased or sold by such wholesale producers, manufacturers or dealers;

(c) The capacity, dimension and equipment of any premises occupied or used by any such wholesale producers, manufacturers or dealers.

2. Any person neglecting or refusing to furnish the said Food Controller with any information demanded by such Controller under the above regulations, or wilfully furnishing any incorrect or false statement or information, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

## P.C. 1542. RIGHT OF SEARCH.

JUNE 22, 1918.

1. Any person duly authorized by the Canada Food Board, who has reason to suspect that any building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place contains any food or foodstuffs in excess of the quantities prescribed by any duly authorized Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board, or who has reason to suspect that any offence against the regulations of the Canada Food Board is being, or has been committed, upon or within such premises, may enter the building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place at any time of the day and examine, search and inspect the same or any part therein.

2. Any Justice who is satisfied by information, that there is reasonable ground for believing that there is in any building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place :

(a) Any food or foodstuffs contrary to or in excess of the quantities prescribed by any Order of the Canada Food Board or of any Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

(b) Anything which there is reasonable ground to believe will afford evidence as to the commission of any such offence; may at any time issue a warrant under his hand, authorizing some constable or other person named therein, to search such building, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place for any such food or foodstuffs or evidence and to seize and carry same before the Justice issuing the warrant, or some other Justice for the same territorial division, to be by him dealt with according to law.

3. Every search warrant shall be executed by day unless the Justice shall, by the warrant, authorize the constable or other person to execute it at night.

4. Every information and search warrant may be in the form prescribed by Section 1152 of the Criminal Code or as near thereto as may be practicable or convenient.

5. Every person who refuses or fails to admit any person duly authorized by the Canada Food Board or any constable or other person acting under the search warrant issued by any Justice as herein provided, and demanding to enter and execute such search warrant, in the execution of his duty, or who obstructs, or attempts to obstruct the entrance of any person duly authorized as provided herein shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars; or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

6. Where any person is charged with any violation of any Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relating to food or foodstuffs, or with any violation of any Order of the Canada Food Board, the burden of proving that any food or foodstuffs held by him in his possession or under his control is not contrary to or in excess of the quantities prescribed by any Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council or of the Canada Food Board shall be upon the person charged.

7. Any person violating any of the provisions of any Order or regulation of the Canada Food Board now or hereafter made in pursuance of powers conferred on it, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars; and not less than one hundred dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

## PART II.

# Orders of Canada Food Board Requiring Persons Carrying on Certain Businesses to take out Licenses.

TABLE OF ORDERS RE LICENSES.

(Canada Food Board orders are indicated by the letters C.F.B.).

Designation of Licenses.	—	Date License Required
Baker's License.....	Order 16, C.F.B., dated February 9, 1918..... Bakers using 5 barrels or more of flour per month, save hotels, restaurants and public eating houses, etc.....	March 15, 1918.
Baker's License.....	Retail Order 22, C.F.B., dated February 25, 1918.....	May 15, 1918.
Breakfast Foods and Cereals.....	P.C. 2959—Order C.F.B., dated October 24, 1917..... Manufacturers of, and wholesale and retail dealers in—when marketing in original packages of less weight than 20 pounds Manufacturers and wholesale dealers..... Retail dealers..... (Order C.F.B., December 14, 1917) Manufacturers.....	December 31, 1917. January 31, 1918. January 1, 1918.
Butcher's License.....	Order 22, C.F.B., dated February 25, 1918.....	May 15, 1918.
Canner's License.....	Order 39, C.F.B., dated May 6, 1918. Canner's Manufacturer's License. Canner's Wholesale License. Canners Broker's License. Canners Commission Merchant's License.....	June 15, 1918.
Confectioner's License.....	Order 33, C.F.B., dated April 26, 1918. Manufacturers for sale of ice-cream, candy, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, confectionery, ice-cream cones, chewing gum..... Order 44, C.F.B., dated May 29, 1918, extended time to July 1.	July 1, 1918.
Fish Dealers.....	(Other than fishermen and retailers) selling more than 1,000 pounds per month. Order C.F.B., dated November 30, 1917..... Fish—wholesale—Order 6, C.F.B., December 19, 1917. Fixes license fees..... Retail—Order 22, C.F.B., dated February 25, 1918.....	January 1, 1918. January 1, 1918. May 15, 1918.
Flour Mills.....	Order 32, C.F.B. (Revokes Orders 5,11 and 15). Licensing and regulating.	
Flour and Feed.....	Wholesaler's License—Order 36, C.F.B..... Broker's License, dated April 30, 1918. Retail—Order 22, C.F.B., dated February 25, 1918.....	June 1, 1918. May 15, 1918.
Fresh Fruit and Fresh Vegetables.....	Order C.F.B., dated December 13, 1917..... Wholesale dealers. Classes of licenses:— I. A. Growers' organizations. B. Commission packers. C. Buying packers. II. A. Wholesale jobbers. B. Wholesale dealers. C. Wholesale commission merchants. D. Wholesale peddlers. E. Brokers. F. Auctioneers. Retail—Order 22, C.F.B., dated February 25, 1918.....	February 1, 1918. May 15, 1918.
Wholesale Grocer's License.....	Order 17, C.F.B., dated February 21, 1918. Wholesale grocers. Wholesale grocery jobber's. Wholesale grocery commission agents license. Wholesale grocery broker's.....	
Retail Grocers.....	Order 21, C.F.B., dated February 25, 1918..... N.B. subsequent order extended time to.....	May 1, 1918. June 1, 1918.

Description of Licenses.		Date License Required.
Oleomargarine.....	License to import or manufacture Order C.F.B., dated November 15, 1917.	
Packer's License.....	Order 38, C.F.B., dated May 3, 1918.	
Produce.....	(Wholesale) Order 41, C.F.B., dated May 17, 1918. Meat, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, eggs, poultry. Produce wholesalers. Produce commission merchants. Produce brokers. Produce Collectors..... Retail—Order 22, C.F.B., dated February 25, 1918.....	March 15, 1918. May 15, 1918.
Public Eating Place License.....	Order 46, C.F.B., dated June 5, 1918.....	July 1, 1918.

**TO WHOM RULES ARE APPLICABLE.**

Inasmuch as persons operating under one license may also be dealing in the same place in other products, the following Order of the Canada Food Board was passed to make such licensees observe all rules and regulations that may relate to any portion of their business:—

**CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER No. 27,—SCOPE OF REGULATIONS**

OTTAWA, April 8, 1918.

All regulations now enacted or hereafter enacted by Orders-in-Council or by Orders of the Canada Food Board relative to the manufacture, purchase or sale of any food products shall be applicable to and be observed by every person who manufactures or deals in any product covered by any regulation.

## PART III.

### Bakers and Confectioners.

Food Controller's Order	16—Baker's License.
Canada Food Board	" 22—Retail Baker's License.
"	" 23—Standard Flour to be used.
"	" 33—Confectioner's License.
"	" 34—Regulating use of flour, sugar and shortening by manufacturers, etc.

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#### FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDER 16—LICENSING OF BAKERS: REGULATIONS.

February 9, 1918.

1. That on and after the first day of March, 1918, no person, firm or corporation using five barrels of flour or more per month shall manufacture bread, cakes or other bakery products for sale without first obtaining from the Food Controller a license to be called "Baker's License," save and except hotels, restaurants and public eating houses baking only for the use of their patrons, and not offering their products for sale to the public over the counter.

2. That all applications for such licenses shall be in Form No. 5 hereto attached.

3. That all licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year.

4. On and after the first day of March, 1918, no baker shall make bread, rolls, pastry or other bakery products, from wheat flour other than the standard flour as prescribed in Food Controller's Orders numbers eleven and fifteen without written permission from the Food Controller.

5. The licensee may manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified, that is to say:

Within the province of British Columbia, 18 ounces but not to exceed 19 ounces.

Within the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, 20 ounces but not to exceed 21 ounces.

Within the province of Manitoba, 16 and 20 ounces but not to exceed 17 ounces and 21 ounces respectively.

Within the province of Ontario, 12 ounces and 24 ounces but not to exceed 13 ounces and 25 ounces respectively.

Within the province of Quebec, 24 ounces but not to exceed 25 ounces, save and except the city of Hull, town of Aylmer and village of Gatineau Point, in each of which the weights shall be 12 ounces and 24 ounces, but not to exceed 13 ounces and 25 ounces respectively.

Within those provinces known as the "Maritime Provinces," 24 ounces but not to exceed 25 ounces.

The above specified weights shall be net weights unwrapped, twelve hours after baking, and when twin or multiple loaves are baked, each unit of the twin or multiple loaf shall conform to the weight requirements of this rule.

6. The licensee may manufacture rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing 1 or 2 ounces, and said rolls shall be baked in a pan and not on the oven bottom.

The above specified weights shall be net weights unwrapped, twelve hours after baking, and when twin or multiple rolls are baked each unit of the twin or multiple roll shall conform to the weight requirements of this rule.

7. The standard weights herein prescribed shall be determined by averaging the weight of not less than twenty-five loaves of bread to any one unit, or five dozen rolls of any one unit, and such average shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum prescribed by these rules and regulations for such units.

8. The licensee in manufacturing bread or rolls shall not use to each barrel of flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds the following ingredients in amounts exceeding:—

*Sugar.*—In excess of 2 pounds of cane or beet sugar including the sugar in condensed or powdered milk if such is used.

*Malt Extract or Malt Flour.*—In excess of 2 pounds. If malt is not used the equivalent in weight of sugar may be used.

*Fats (either vegetable or animal, or compounds of same).*—In excess of 2 pounds.

*Milk.*—In excess of 6 pounds of liquid skim milk or its equivalent of condensed or powdered milk.

9. The licensee in making any bread or rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking, or to the bread or rolls when baked.

10. Bakers shall manufacture only a single loaf or a multiple thereof closely batched together baked in a pan with no cutting or washing; provided that bread containing not less than thirty-five per cent (35%) of rye flour may be baked on the oven bottom in two styles only, viz.: either a round or a stick shape.

11. Until further directed wrapping of bread or the placing of a band thereon is prohibited.

12. Labelling of bread shall be permissible by the manufacturer of such bread.

13. The licensee shall not manufacture, distribute, sell or otherwise handle any bakery products and make thereon an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair commission, profit or charge.

14. The licensee, in selling bakery products, shall keep such products moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Re-sales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

15. The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price, restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities.

16. The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not commit waste, or permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution or sale of any bakery products.

17. The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the Food Controller of Canada, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control by contract or other arrangement, at any time, flour in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use by him during a period of thirty days; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that this rule shall not prevent the licensee having in transit sufficient flour to maintain the licensee's stock within the limits herein prescribed.

18. The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold.

19. The licensee shall not issue, or make public, market quotations, or make any statements to any person regarding the price at which food commodities

are being sold, which quotations or statements cannot be verified either from his own records or from the records of other licensees, and shall not make any other misleading statements which tend to enhance the price of any food commodities.

20. The licensee shall place on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list and quotation issued or signed by him, the words "Food Control of Canada License Number," followed by the number of the license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities, for any person required to have a license by any order now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, unless such person shall have secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

21. That the following shall be the fee chargeable for a license to manufacture bakery products:—

When the value sold does not exceed \$10,000 per annum.....	\$ 5 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$50,000 per annum.....	10 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum.....	15 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$200,000 per annum.....	25 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$300,000 per annum.....	30 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$400,000 per annum.....	40 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$500,000 per annum.....	50 00

and \$5 for each \$50,000 additional or fraction thereof of the value sold.

CANADA FOOD BOARD, ORDER 22.—LICENSES REQUIRED BY ALL RETAIL BAKERS, RETAIL BUTCHERS, RETAIL PRODUCE MERCHANTS, RETAIL FLOUR AND FEED MERCHANTS, RETAIL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DEALERS AND RETAIL FISH DEALERS.

FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

1. That on and after the fifteenth day of May, 1918, no person, firm or corporation shall engage in any one or more of the retail trades enumerated below without having first obtained a license from the Canada Food Board, such license to be known as a Retail Butcher's License, or Retail Baker's license, or Retail Produce Merchant's License, or Retail Flour and Feed Merchant's License, or Retail Fruit and Vegetable Dealer's License, or Retail Fish Dealer's License, as may be made necessary by the trading operations of the applicant.

2. That the licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food or food products for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price, or of restricting the supply, or of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize either locally or generally any food or food products.

3. That licensee shall not destroy any food or food products which are fit for human consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste, or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the storing or sale of any food or food products.

4. That no licensee shall, directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food commodities from, or sell any such commodities to, any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

5. That the licensee shall place on every letterhead, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list and quotation issued, the words "Canada Food Board License Number," followed by the number of the license, and shall show the name of the license or licenses under which business is carried on.

6. That all licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often and at such times and in such form as may be in writing directed by the Canada Food Board, showing the stock on hand or in transit to order of licensee, and

such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

7. That every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by them thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

8. That application for license must be on form 9 hereto attached.

9. That the following shall be the fees to be paid for licenses granted under this order:—

When the value sold does not exceed \$20,000 per annum, \$2.

When the value sold does not exceed \$40,000 per annum, \$4.

When the value sold does not exceed \$60,000 per annum, \$6.

When the value sold does not exceed \$80,000 per annum, \$8.

When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum, \$10.

And an additional \$2 for each \$20,000, or fraction thereof, of the value sold in excess of above figures.

10. That all licenses shall expire on the fourteenth day of May, in each year.

11. That licenses are not assignable or transferable without the assent of the Canada Food Board.

12. That licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes being made.

#### C.F.B ORDER 33 (AS AMENDED BY C.F.B. ORDER 44.)—LICENSES REQUIRED BY CONFECTIONERS.

APRIL 26, 1918.

1. On and after the first day of June, 1918, [time was changed to July 1, by C.F.B. Order 44, dated May 29, 1918], no person shall manufacture in Canada for sale, ice cream, candy, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, confectionery, ice cream cones or chewing gum without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a license, to be called "Confectioners' License," provided however, that persons holding a Bakers' license under Order No. 16 of this Board, or a Public Eating House License under Order No. 25 of this Board, shall not require a Confectioners' License under this Order.

2. All applications for licenses shall be in form 11, attached hereto.

3. All licences shall expire on the thirty-first day of May in each year.

4. No licensee shall destroy any food or food products which are fit for human consumption, and shall not knowingly permit waste, or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the storing or sale of any food or food products.

5. No licensee shall directly or indirectly knowingly buy any food products from, or sell any such products to, any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

6. Every licensee shall place on every letter-head, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued, and advertisement, the words "Canada Food Board License Number" followed by the number of the license and shall show the name of the license under which the business is carried on.

7. Licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often, and at such times, and in such form as may be directed in writing by the Canada Food Board, showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

8. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by it thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

9. Every licensee shall display in his place of business the certificate of license furnished by the Canada Food Board under this order, in such manner as will bring same prominently to the attention of the public.

10. Every licensee shall file monthly a sworn statement showing the quantity of cane sugar used in the manufacture of candy. The first of such statements shall be filed on the 1st day of June, 1918.

11. The following shall be the fees chargeable for a license under this Order:—

When the value sold does not exceed \$5,000 per annum . . . . .	\$ 2 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$10,000 per annum . . . . .	5 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$50,000 per annum . . . . .	10 00
When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum . . . . .	20 00
And \$10 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof of the value sold.	

12. Every licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes being made.

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C.F.B. ORDER 34.—REGULATIONS GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS  
OF BISCUITS, CAKES, ICE CREAM, CANDY, ETC.

APRIL 27, 1918.

1. On and after June 1, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture for sale of biscuits, cakes or sweet dough products more than 80 per centum of standard wheat flour; provided, that not more than 90 per centum of standard wheat flour may be used in the manufacture of soda biscuits.

2. On and after May 1, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of any biscuit product more than 100 pounds of cane sugar and 40 pounds of shortening to 200 pounds of flour and substitutes.

3. On and after May 1, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of fruit cake, pound cake, layer, wine, sponge, or any line of cake not hereinafter prohibited, more than 100 pounds of cane sugar and 65 pounds of shortening to 200 pounds of flour and substitutes.

4. On and after May 1, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of any sweet dough products more than 25 pounds of cane sugar and 15 pounds of shortening to 200 pounds of flour and substitutes.

5. On and after June 1, 1918, no manufacturer in Canada shall sell or offer for sale any of the products mentioned in sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Order containing more of standard flour, cane sugar or shortening than by the said sections is authorized.

6. On and after May 1, 1918, no person in Canada shall manufacture for sale:—

(a) Products known as French or puff pastry.

(b) Dough-nuts or crullers.

(c) Biscuits or cake known as Scotch short bread or cake.

(d) Fancy almond Macaroons, or like products containing more than 50 per centum of cane sugar.

(e) Marshmallow which contains more than 20 pounds of cane sugar to a 60 pound batch of marshmallow.

(f) Cakes or biscuits having on the exterior products made wholly or in part of cane sugar or filled with products of cane sugar or with shortening, except jams, jellies, and pure or compounded fruit.

7. On and after June 1st, 1918, no manufacturer in Canada of such products mentioned in section 6 of this Order shall sell or offer for sale any of such products.

8. On and after May 1st, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of ice-cream more than 10 per centum of fats, whether of animal or of vegetable origin or more than six pounds of cane sugar to 8 gallons of ice-cream.

9. On and after May 1st, 1918, no person in Canada shall use wheat flour in the manufacture of candy.

10. For the purpose of this Order, candy shall mean any solid product of sugar including taffy or toffee either alone or in combination with flavouring or colouring matter, and shall include chocolate creams, and all combinations with chocolates except solid chocolate products.

11. Every manufacturer of candy shall forthwith file with the Canada Food Board a sworn statement of the quantities of cane sugar and wheat flour used in the manufacture of candy from January 1st, 1917, to December 31st, 1917, and the quantity of cane sugar on hand on May 1st, 1918.

12. During the period from May 1st, 1918, to August 31st, 1918, both days inclusive, no manufacturer in Canada shall use per month for the manufacture of candy more than 50 per centum of the average monthly quantity of cane sugar used by him during the year ending December 31st, 1917.

## PART IV.

### Breakfast Foods and Cereals.

Order in Council, P.C. 2959.—Requiring manufacturers and dealers in breakfast foods and cereals to take out license.

Order Canada Food Board, dated 14th December, 1917.—Manufacturer's license and regulation *re* packages, etc.

#### P. C. 2959—REQUIREMENT OF LICENSES.

OCTOBER 19, 1917.

1. Unless licensed thereto under the provisions of this ordinance, no manufacturer or wholesale dealer shall, on and after the first day of November, 1917, and no retail dealer shall, on and after the first day of December, 1917, offer for sale in Canada any foods known as breakfast foods, or cereals, or flour or other foods which are the product of wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, peas, beans, buckwheat, Indian corn (maize), or lentils in original packages of less weight than twenty pounds.

2. All such foods shall be sold by the pound or ton, and shall be net weight to the purchaser.

3. The Food Controller shall have the power to grant licenses, in such form and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, for the sale of any such foods in original packages of such lesser weight or size as he may deem expedient and may by written order exempt from the provisions of this ordinance any particular class or classes of persons, communities, or places during such period or periods as may be prescribed in such order, and may from time to time revoke or change any such order.

4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not less than ten dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

#### FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDER—RULES GOVERNING TRADE IN PACKAGE CEREALS.

DECEMBER 14, 1917.

1. That on and after the first day of January, 1918, no manufacturer of breakfast foods or cereals shall manufacture for sale in the Dominion of Canada such breakfast foods or cereals in original packages of less than twenty pounds without first obtaining a license from the Food Controller for each kind of breakfast food or cereal manufactured.

2. That there shall be printed or marked on each package, in such clear and legible manner that it may be easily read by the consumer, the name of the article, the name and address of the manufacturer, the net weight of the contents of such package (such weight being given in pounds and ounces avoirdupois), and the number of the license held by the manufacturer.

3. That no coupons, premiums, prizes, presents, or other similar inducements to purchase shall be enclosed, given away or sold with any such breakfast food or cereal.

4. That the prices at which breakfast foods or cereals are sold to the public in packages shall not exceed such an amount as will pay for the cost of the containers and allow a reasonable profit on the contents of the package. The containers shall in all cases be inexpensive.

5. That all licenses issued under these regulations for the manufacture of any breakfast food or cereal which is composed in whole or in part of wheat flour or any product of wheat shall be subject to cancellation by the Food Controller upon one month's notice, if in the opinion of the Food Controller it is desirable to conserve the wheat or product of wheat so used, and the Food Controller may, if he considers it in the public interest permit such manufacturer to substitute any other flour or material in the manufacture of such breakfast food or cereal in place of such wheat flour or product of wheat.

6. That in every application for a license under these regulations the applicant shall state the cost per pound or per package to the manufacturer of the container, and of advertising and selling such breakfast food or cereal, and if in the opinion of the Food Controller such cost is excessive, he may refuse to issue a license.

7. The wholesale dealers and retail dealers shall not require a license to sell any breakfast food or cereal in original packages of less than twenty pounds when such breakfast food or cereal has been manufactured under a license issued by the Food Controller.

8. That the following shall be the fees chargeable for a license to manufacture a breakfast food or cereal:—

When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum, \$10.00.

When the value sold does not exceed \$200,000 per annum, \$20.00.

When the value sold does not exceed \$300,000 per annum, \$30.00.

When the value sold does not exceed \$400,000 per annum, \$40.00.

When the value sold does not exceed \$500,000 per annum, \$50.00.

and when the value so sold exceeds \$500,000 per annum, then the license fee shall be \$50.00 and in addition \$5.00 for each \$100,000 or fraction thereof sold in excess of \$500,000. Such value shall in each case be the value of the previous year's business for goods manufactured or sold in Canada. If the cereal has not been previously manufactured or sold for a year before the application is made for a license, the fee for the license shall be \$10.00. A sworn statement of the facts upon which the amount of the license fee depends shall be attached to the application.

9. That applications for licenses shall be made in form A of the Schedule hereto.

**PART V.**

**Retail Butchers.**

*Required on and after 15th day of May, 1918, to take out license.*

For regulations governing licenses, and for license fees, see Order Canada Food Board No. 22, dated 25th day of February, 1918. at page 16.

## PART VI.

### Canners.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 39—REQUIREMENT OF LICENSES AND REGULATIONS.

*Relating to manufacture and sale of:—*

*Canned or preserved fruits or vegetables, meats, poultry, soup, seeds or grains, or products made therefrom, jellies, jams, sauces, pickles; condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk; or dried, evaporated or desiccated fruits or vegetables.*

*Manufacturers of the above shall not manufacture, and wholesale dealers' brokers and commission merchants shall not deal in the above on and after June 15th, 1918, without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board.*

MAY 6, 1918.

1. On and after the fifteenth day of June, 1918, no person shall engage in the manufacture for sale, of canned or preserved fruits or vegetables, meats, poultry, soups, seeds or grains, or products made therefrom; jellies, jams, sauces, pickles; condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk; or dried, evaporated or desiccated fruits or vegetables, without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a license to be called "Canners Manufacturer's License," save and except those operating a canning factory in connection with a commercial meat packing plant.

2. On and after the fifteenth day of June, 1918, no person shall deal wholesale, or as brokers or commission merchants, in canned or preserved fruits or vegetables, meats, poultry, soups, seeds, or grains, or products made therefrom; jellies, jams, sauces, pickles; condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk; or dried, evaporated or desiccated fruits or vegetables, without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a license to be called "Canner's Wholesale License," "Canner's Broker's License," and "Canners' Commission Merchant's License," as may be made necessary by the trading operations of the applicant, save and except those persons who have obtained a wholesale grocer's License under Order No. 17 of the Canada Food Board.

3. All regulations now enacted or hereinafter enacted by Orders in Council or by Orders of the Canada Food Board relative to the manufacture, purchase or sale of any food or food products, shall be applicable to, and be observed by every person who manufactures or deals in any food or food products covered by any regulations.

4. No manufacturer of canned or evaporated fruits or vegetables, without the written consent of the Canada Food Board, shall at any time contract for the sale of more goods than he has reasonable expectation of being in a position to pack; and in no case shall the amount contracted for exceed 100 per centum of the average yearly delivery of such articles made by him during the four years preceding 1918; and no wholesale dealer in canned or evaporated fruits and vegetables shall contract for the sale of goods not then held by him in stock, or purchased for future delivery, except by permission obtained from the Canada Food Board.

5. Any violation of the Adulteration Act, and any amendments thereto and all regulations made thereunder, or any violation of the Meat and Canned Food Act, and any amendments thereto and regulations made thereunder,

shall be deemed sufficient reason for the suspension or cancellation of any license granted under this Order.

6. On and after June 15th, 1918, all containers or packages in which condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk, meats, poultry, soups, seeds or grains, or products made therefrom, jellies, jams, sauces or pickles are placed, shall have marked on the principal part of the label in plain type, not less than that known as 8 point, the minimum net weight in ounces, or pounds and ounces, of the contents of the said container or package.

7. Every manufacturer shall place on the end or side of each box, package, case, barrel or other receptacle in which his products are packed, the words:

"CANADA FOOD BOARD, LICENSE NO. ...."

followed by the number of his license in plain type of a size not less than three-eights of an inch in height.

8. No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, shall hold or have in his possession, or under his control, any quantity of condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements during the season of scant production, which season, for the purposes of this Order, shall be deemed to have expired on the first day of May in each year, on which date he shall not have more than sufficient to supply his own trade requirements for thirty days.

9. Every licensee shall sell the products mentioned in paragraph one of this Order, in his possession or under his control, at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the season's pack without regard to the market or replacement value of such products at the time of such sale.

10. No licensee shall destroy any food or food products which are fit for human, animal or poultry consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit deterioration in any such food or food products.

11. No licensee shall buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food or food products in such a manner as to unreasonably increase the price, or restrict the supply of such food or food products, or to monopolize, or attempt to monopolize either locally or generally any of such products.

12. A wholesaler selling to another wholesaler shall allow a reasonable share of his margin over cost, to be agreed upon at time of the transaction; but in no case shall the price to the retailer be increased by such transaction.

13. No holder of a commission merchant's license shall charge more than one regular commission on goods received by him for sale; and if such goods be transferred by him to any other commission merchant to be sold on commission, he may split his commission; but only one regular commission may be charged.

14. No holder of a broker's license shall charge more than one regular brokerage or commission on goods received for sale; and if such goods be transferred by him to any other broker or commission merchant to be sold on commission, he may split his commission; but only one regular commission may be charged.

15. No holder of a commission merchant's or broker's license shall sell to himself any goods received by him to be sold on commission.

16. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food products from, or sell any such products to, or for any person required to have a license by any Order now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, unless such person shall be the holder of such a license.

17. Every licensee shall place on every letter-head, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued, and advertisement, the words "Canada Food Board License Number" followed by the number of

the license, and shall show the name of the license under which the business is carried on.

18. Licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often, and at such times, and in such form, as may be directed in writing by the Canada Food Board, showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

19. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by it thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

20. Every licensee shall display in his place of business the certificate of license furnished by the Canada Food Board under this Order, in such manner as will bring same prominently to the attention of the public.

21. Licensees under this Order shall be divided into the following classes:—

(a) Manufacturers, whose business it is to convert the raw or partly finished product into the finished or semi-finished article of commerce, or who in any way change the form or condition of the product in which they deal.

(b) Wholesalers, who buy in wholesale quantities and warehouse their purchases, and of which not less than 90 per centum of the total value thereof is sold to the retailer.

(c) Wholesale jobbers, who regularly deal in merchandise, acting as importers or dealers on their own account, and sell only in wholesale quantities.

(d) Commission agents, who warehouse or handle goods for the owner on a commission basis only.

(e) Brokers, who do not warehouse or handle goods, but act as intermediaries between seller and buyer, selling on a brokerage basis only.

22. The following shall be the fees payable for licenses granted under this Order:—

**Manufacturer and Wholesaler—**

When the value sold does not exceed \$10,000 per annum.....	\$ 5.00
When the value sold does not exceed 25,000 per annum.....	10.00
When the value sold does not exceed \$50,000 per annum.....	15.00
When the value sold does not exceed 100,000 per annum.....	20.00
For each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.....	10.00

**Wholesale Jobber, Commission Agent—**

When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum.....	20.00
For each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.....	10.00

**Broker—**

When the value sold does not exceed \$150,000 per annum....	25.00
For each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.....	5.00

23. All applications for such licenses shall be in form 14 attached hereto.

24. All licenses shall expire on the fourteenth day of June in each year.

25. Licensees shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change in address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes.

## PART VII.

### Fish.

Canada Food Board Order 6, dated December 19, 1917.

License fees and regulations governing licensees—fishermen and fish dealers.  
Canada Food Board Order 12, dated January 18, 1918.

Fixing prices of fish taken from the waters of Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Canada Food Board Order 18, as amended by Order 28, dated April 11, 1918.

Fixing prices of Pacific Coast Fish.

Canada Food Board Order 42, dated May 29, 1918.

Fixing maximum price on sale of Sardine Herring.

### RETAIL FISH DEALERS.

*Required by Canada Food Board Order 22, dated February 25, 1918, to take out license.*

*For regulations governing licensees and license fees see Order 22 at page 16.*

### FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDER 6—REQUIREMENT OF LICENSES FOR DEALERS OTHER THAN FISHERMEN OR RETAILERS.

December 19, 1917.

WHEREAS, by an Order dated at Ottawa the thirtieth day of November, 1917, it was, amongst other things provided that on and after the first day of January, 1918, no person other than a fisherman or retailer shall deal in Canadian fish to an amount exceeding one thousand pounds in any one calendar month, without first obtaining a license from the Food Controller,—

I do further order:—

1. That the license fee for a wholesale fish license payable by any person who has been continuously engaged in the wholesale fish business in Canada during the twelve months immediately before the 1st day of January, 1918, shall be in accordance with the following schedule:—

a. When the value of the fish dealt in does not exceed \$100,000 per annum the fee shall be \$10.00.

b. When the value of the fish dealt in does not exceed \$200,000 per annum the fee shall be \$20.00.

c. When the value of the fish dealt in does not exceed \$300,000 per annum the fee shall be \$30.00.

d. When the value of the fish dealt in does not exceed \$400,000 per annum the fee shall be \$40.00.

e. When the value of the fish dealt in does not exceed \$500,000 per annum the fee shall be \$50.00.

f. When the value of the fish dealt in exceeds \$500,000 per annum the license fee shall be \$50.00 and in addition \$5.00 for each \$100,000 or fraction thereof of the value of the fish dealt in in excess thereof.

Any person desiring to carry on business in more than one place or more than one premises shall pay the above fee for the place registered by the applicant as the head office within Canada, and in addition shall obtain a license for each

branch, premises or place in which the business is carried on. In such cases a license fee of \$5.00 shall be paid for each such branch, premises or place, other than the registered head office, at which such business is conducted.

2. That the license fee for a wholesale fish license payable by any person who has not been continuously engaged in the wholesale fish business in Canada during the fishing season or seasons in the twelve months immediately before the 1st day of January, 1918, and who is desirous of conducting a wholesale fish business in Canada, shall be as set out in section 1.

The applicant for the license shall pay the sum of \$100.00, and shall, if such applicant carries on the wholesale fish business continuously during the fishing season or seasons of the period for which the license is granted, be entitled, at the end of the license year, to have the fee fixed upon the basis of the fees set out in section 1, and to a refund of any difference between the fees as so fixed and the said sum of \$100.00. But if such wholesale fish business is not carried on continuously as aforesaid, there shall be no refund and the fee shall be \$100.00.

3. That the license fee for a wholesale fish license payable by any applicant who has not been continuously carrying on an established commercial business in Canada during the six months immediately before the 1st day of January, 1918, shall be \$100.00.

4. That the value of the fish dealt in, referred to in section 1, shall be the value as determined by the wholesale sales of fish in the fiscal year of the applicant next preceding the date of application for license, and such sales shall include the value of all fish sold whether for home consumption or for export.

5. That all persons licensed under this order shall give primary consideration to the requirements of the Canadian consuming market, and the Food Controller may cancel the license of any person who has refused to fill a legitimate and reasonable order from a Canadian wholesale distributor or from a Canadian retailer in good financial standing.

6. That each license holder shall send, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, to the Food Controller, monthly returns of the purchases and sales of fish made by such license holder for the preceding calendar month. Such returns shall be made on the forms to be obtained from the Food Controller.

7. That all applications for licenses shall be in the form "A" in the schedule hereto and verified by affidavit as required by such form.

8. That every license holder shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Food Controller or any person by him thereto authorized to verify any report or statement that such license holder is required to make to the Food Controller.

9. That in any case where a license is granted after the 1st day of July in any year, one-half only of the foregoing fees shall be charged.

10. That all licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year.

11. That in this order,—

(a) "fisherman" means a person actually engaged in the work of fishing and known to the trade as a "Fisherman."

(b) "wholesale fish business" means any business other than that of a fisherman or retailer when the quantity of Canadian fish dealt in exceeds one thousand pounds in any calendar month.

(c) "retailer" means a person who sells direct to the consumer and known to the trade as a "retailer."

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDER 12—PRICES FOR WESTERN WINTER-CAUGHT FISH.

January 18, 1918.

1. That from and after this date the Order dated the 30th day of November, 1917, is hereby repealed and this Order is substituted for same:

2. All licenses granted and all acts lawfully done under said Order of the 30th day of November, 1917, up to the time of its repeal, are hereby confirmed and ratified and continue in force except as varied by this Order as to price.

3. Until further notice the prices hereinafter set out shall be the maximum prices per pound to be paid to fishermen for winter-caught fish taken through the ice from the lakes, rivers and other waters of the districts of the province of Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta mentioned herein, delivered F.O.B. at primary rail shipping points, except for the Pas District where the prices shall be for the fish delivered F.O.B. at the Pas Railway Depot.

	Lake Winnipeg and District.	Lake Manitoba and District.	Lake Winnipegosis and District.	The Pas District.	Big River District.	Alberta Lakes.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Lake Trout and Whitefish, round.....	8	8	7½	7½	7	6½
Lake Trout and Whitefish, dressed.....						
Pickerel and Perch, yellows.....	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	6½
Jackfish, round.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	3½
" dressed.....	5	5	5	5	4½	4
Tullibees, round.....	5	4	4	4	4	3½
Goldeyes, round.....	3		3	3		
Mullets.....	2	2	2	2	2	2

Until further notice the prices hereinafter set out shall be the maximum prices per pound to be paid to fishermen for winter-caught fish taken through the ice from the lakes, rivers and other waters of the district of Southern Saskatchewan, and from the waters of Cold Lake and Primrose Lake (and contiguous lakes).

Southern Saskatchewan district includes all waters south of Township 35, Ranges 1-28 east of the 4th, 1-30 east of the 3rd, and 30-34 east of the 2nd.

The prices for Cold Lake, Primrose Lake and contiguous lakes are for fish delivered F.O.B. Kitscoty, Alta., or other primary rail shipping points.

	Southern Saskatchewan District.	Cold Lake and Primrose Lake District.
Lake Trout and Whitefish, round.....		
Lake Trout and Whitefish, dressed.....	7½	7
Pickerel and Perch, yellows.....	7½	7
Jackfish, round.....	4½	4
Jackfish, dressed.....	5	4½
Tullibees, round.....	4½	4
Goldeyes.....		
Mullets.....	2	2

4. That from this date and until further notice the price chargeable to or payable by any wholesale distributor of winter-caught fish taken through the ice from the lakes, rivers and other waters of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta shall not exceed one cent per pound over and above the price actually paid to the fisherman plus railway freight charges from the primary railway shipping point, and the price chargeable to or payable by any

retail distributor shall not exceed three cents per pound over and above the actual price paid to the fisherman, plus railway freight charges, from primary railway shipping point.

Any financial inducement offered, given or accepted, in order to effect any sale or purchase, shall be considered a violation of this regulation.

5. That on and after the first day of January, 1918, no person other than a fisherman or a retailer shall deal in Canadian fish to an amount exceeding one thousand pounds in any one calendar month, without first obtaining a license from the Food Controller.

In the interpretation of the above, dealing in fish shall be interpreted to cover both buying or selling and supplying the home market or exporting.

6. That all persons licensed under this Order shall give primary consideration to the requirements of the Canadian consuming market, and the Food Controller may cancel the license of any person who has refused to fill a legitimate and reasonable order from a Canadian wholesale distributor or from a Canadian retailer in good financial standing.

In this order,—

(a) "fisherman" means a person actually engaged in the work of fishing and known to the trade as a "fisherman."

(b) "wholesale distributor" means a person who distributes fish in a wholesale manner to the retail trade, and known to the trade as a "wholesaler."

(c) "retailer" means a person who sells direct to the consumer and known to the trade as a "retailer."

## CANADA FOOD BOARD'S PRICE REGULATIONS ON PACIFIC SEA FISH OTHER THAN HALIBUT, SALMON AND SABLEFISH.

ORDER 18, DATED FEBRUARY 21, 1918—AS AMENDED BY ORDER 28, DATED APRIL 11, 1918.

1. The prices payable to the fishermen shall be as follows:—

### *Line Fishermen.*

For all varieties of codfish, other than sablefish, for bona fide consumption in Canada.

" Company Boat "	" Independent Boat "
1½c. per lb. dressed, f.o.b. dock.	3¾c. per lb. dressed, f.o.b. dock.

### *Trawl Fishermen.*

For flat fish, other than halibut, for bona fide consumption in Canada.

" Company Boat "	" Independent Boat "
¾c. per lb. dressed, f.o.b. dock.	2¾c. per lb. dressed, f.o.b. dock.

### *Trawl Fishermen.*

For all varieties of codfish, other than sablefish, for bona fide consumption in Canada.

" Company Boat "	" Independent Boat "
1½c. per lb. dressed, f.o.b. dock.	3¾c. per lb. dressed, f.o.b. dock.

2. Exclusive of less than carload lot express rates, the price to be charged to, or paid by any retail dealer in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for flat fish caught on a "Company Boat," iced and boxed, or frozen and boxed, shall not exceed 5c. per lb. over and above the price actually paid to the fishermen and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. for all other fish.

3. Exclusive of less than carload lot express rates, the price chargeable to or payable by any retail dealer in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for both flat fish and other fish taken by an "Independent Boat," iced and boxed or frozen and boxed, shall not exceed 3c. per lb. over and above the price actually paid to the fishermen.

4. For flat fish, other than halibut and for codfish other than sablefish, the prices to be charged by any retail dealer in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, shall not exceed 3c. per lb. over and above the actual cost of such fish delivered at place of sale.

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#### ORDER 42.—PRICES OF SARDINE HERRING.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the fifteenth day of November, 1917, P.C. 3214, and of all other powers enabling, the Canada Food Board hereby orders:

1. That the maximum price to be charged on the sale in Canada of any sardine herring caught on the Atlantic coast of Canada during the year 1918 shall not be greater than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per hogshead of 37,615 cubic inches capacity.

## PART VIII.

### Flour Mills—Flour and Feed, Bran and Shorts.

Order in Council P.C. 3223, dated 15th November, 1917.

Requiring flour mills to take out license.  
Millers' Committee.

Order in Council P.C. 180, dated 21st January, 1918.  
Extending P.C. 3223.

Order 32, Canada Food Board, dated 26th April, 1918.  
Regulations and license fees of flour mills.

Standard flour.  
Branding.

Bran and shorts—prices.

Order 14, Canada Food Board, dated 19th January, 1918.  
Bran and shorts—prices retail.

Order 36, Canada Food Board, dated 30th April, 1918.

Requiring wholesale dealers in flour, bran, shorts, and other feeds, hay  
and straw, to take out license.

Regulations governing licensees.  
License fees.

Order 22, Canada Food Board, dated 25th day of February, 1918.

Requiring retail flour and feed merchants to take out license.

Regulations governing licensees and license fees (for Order see page 16.)

#### P.C. 3223.—LICENSES REQUIRED.

NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

1. No person, firm, corporation or association shall, on or after the first day of December, 1917, operate any flour mill which can produce in twenty-four hours an amount of flour equal to one hundred or more barrels containing one hundred and ninety-six pounds each, unless such person, firm, corporation or association has obtained a written license from the Food Controller for Canada.

2. The Food Controller may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under the provisions of these regulations if he is of opinion that the owner of such license has violated any of the provisions of these regulations or of any rules made by the Food Controller thereunder.

3. The Food Controller may from time to time make such rules as he deems advisable with respect to the management and control of any flour mill operated by any licensee under these regulations, and with respect to the sale, distribution and transportation of the products manufactured or produced in any such mill.

4. The Food Controller may grant a license hereunder to any operator of a flour mill of a daily capacity of less than that prescribed in the foregoing regulations upon such operator applying therefor, and in such case such operator shall be subject to the provisions of these regulations and of all rules made thereunder.

5. The Food Controller may appoint a committee of millers to be known as "The Millers' Committee of the Food Controller's office," to render the Food Controller such assistance and advice with respect to the management and control of the licensed flour mills and the products thereof as the Food Controller may from time to time require, and the Food Controller may appoint an officer to supervise the flour mills licensed hereunder, the sale, distribution and transportation of the products of such mills and such other duties in connection with these regulations and any rules made thereunder, as the Food Controller may from time to time direct.

## P.C. 180.—EXTENSION OF LICENSE REQUIREMENTS.

JANUARY 21, 1918.

**W**HEREAS the President of the Council on the advice of the Food Controller recommends that the provisions and recommendations enacted by the Order in Council of the 15th of November, 1917, prohibiting the operation of any flour mill of a certain capacity therein named, without a written license, and providing for the making of rules with respect to the control of such flour mills and their products, be extended to and be made to apply to all flour mills without respect to their capacity and to all mills used for the manufacturing of wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn or maize, peas or buckwheat,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following Regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:

## REGULATIONS.

1. The provisions of the regulations enacted by the Order in Council of the 15th day of November, 1917 (P.C. 3223), prohibiting the operation of any flour mill therein mentioned without a written license from the Food Controller, and the other powers and authority vested in the Food Controller, and any Orders issued by him under the provisions of the said regulations, shall on and after the twenty-eighth day of January, 1918, apply and extend to all flour mills irrespective of their capacity, and to all mills for the manufacture of any food or food product manufactured from wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn or maize, peas or buckwheat.

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## CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 32—LICENSING REGULATIONS.

APRIL 26, 1918.

1. No person shall operate in Canada any flour mill, or any mill for the manufacture of any food or food product manufactured from wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn or maize, peas or buckwheat, unless such person shall have obtained a written license from the Canada Food Board.

2. The following shall be the fees chargeable for a license to operate a mill for the manufacture of any food or food products manufactured from wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn or maize, peas or buckwheat:—

(a) For mills of one hundred barrel capacity or less per day, of twenty-four hours, the sum of \$10; and—

(b) For every additional one hundred barrels or fraction thereof an additional sum of \$5; but in no case shall the fee for such license exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

3. Until otherwise directed, each and every flour mill operated in Canada shall mail to the office of the Canada Food Board at Ottawa, on the first and sixteenth days of each and every month, a statement in writing showing the quantity of wheat ground during the previous half month, and the weight of flour produced therefrom, and the quantity of wheat used in making each barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds of flour produced in said mill, and shall make such reports as may be directed from time to time by the Board.

4. All licenses shall expire on the thirtieth day of November in each year.

5. The licensee shall place on every letterhead, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued and advertisement the words "Canada

Food Board License Number," followed by the number of the license under which business is carried on.

6. Mills in Canada are forbidden to manufacture either for domestic or for export trade, flour of a grade and quality of a lower extraction than is hereinafter prescribed.

7. Spring wheat flour: Mills must not use more than 258 pounds of clean spring wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour. The quality of the flour must be what is known as a straight run or full 100 per centum flour. No extraction or division of patents, clears or low grades shall be permitted.

Winter wheat flour: Mills must not use more than 268 pounds of clean winter wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour. The quality of the flour must be what is known as a straight run, or full 100 per centum flour. No extraction or division of patents, clears or low grades shall be permitted.

Millers making blended flour may mix the spring and winter wheats at their discretion, but no mill shall take more than 265 pounds of sound, clean wheat to make a barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds of any blended flours, and such blended flours shall be known as a straight run or full 100 per centum flour. No extraction or division of patents, clears or low grades shall be permitted.

8. Branding: Branding shall be left to the discretion of the miller, but containers shall show whether the flour be made from spring wheat, winter wheat or the result of the blending of a proportion of spring and winter flours; also the net weight, name and address of the miller or of the party for whom it is manufactured.

By clean wheat is meant wheat as graded by a government inspector, less only such dockage as has been determined by him; or in the case of wheat not inspected, wheat cleaned sufficiently to comply with government standards of the grades used.

9. All contracts outstanding on the twenty-third day of April which cannot be performed by the delivery of flour then in stock, or for grades of flour which cannot thereafter be milled under this rule, shall be cancelled; provided, however, that the buyer may at his option secure the re-entry under the same terms and conditions of an amount equivalent to the unshipped portion of his order, at the new basis of price; provided, further, that the limit of exercising this option shall expire within ten days after this rule becomes effective.

10. No person shall grind any milling wheat or mixture of milling wheat with other grains for the purpose of making feed for live stock.

11. No miller, manufacturer or wholesale or retail dealer shall either directly or indirectly make it a condition upon which he sells any product manufactured in any flour mill operated by any license under the said regulations, that the purchaser shall buy either from him or from any one else any other product, whether the same is or is not manufactured in the said mill.

12. The Canada Food Board may, upon written application, grant permission notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this or any other Order, to manufacture what is known to the trade as farina for children or invalids.

13. The maximum price at which millers shall sell bran and shorts shall be:—

\$24.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for bran.  
\$29.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for shorts.

These prices shall be for bran and shorts in bulk, freight paid at Fort William and Port Arthur. To these prices may be added the cost of bags and freight from Fort William and Port Arthur to the point of destination east of Fort William and Port Arthur. At points west of Fort William and Port Arthur, the maximum price of bran and shorts in bulk shall be, the price at Fort William and Port Arthur, less the difference between the freight charges to such points and the freight charges for delivery at Fort William and Port Arthur.

14. On all invoices covering sales made east of Fort William and Port Arthur, the following information shall be given.

- (a) The maximum price at Fort William and Port Arthur.
- (b) The freight charges to point of destination.
- (c) The cost of bags.
- (d) Any rebate or other deductions that may be made.
- (e) Any additional freight or extra charges.

15. On all invoices for shipment west of Fort William and Port Arthur the following information shall be given.

- (a) The maximum price freight paid at Fort William and Port Arthur.
- (b) The freight charges for delivery of bran or shorts at Fort William and Port Arthur, and the freight charges on such bran or shorts to the point of destination.
- (c) The cost of bags.
- (d) Any rebate or other deductions that may be made.
- (e) Any additional freight or extra charges.

16. Where the miller sells at the mill direct to the consumer, in quantity or quantities less than 10 ton lots, not more than 5 cents per bag of 100 pounds shall be added to the price at which the miller is permitted to sell under section 13.

Where the purchaser brings bags to the mill and such bags are filled at the mill, then not more than \$2 per ton shall be added to the price of bran and shorts in bulk as directed under section 13.

17. Orders numbers 5, 11 and 15 of the Board are revoked.

**CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 14—PRICE OF BRAN AND SHORTS,  
JANUARY 19, 1918.**

That the amount which may be charged for bran and shorts from and after the nineteenth day of January, 1918, shall not be greater than is hereinafter set forth, namely:—

By dealers distributing ex-warehouses or premises to consumers, not more than 10c. per bag of 100 pounds may be added to the cost (as set forth in Order No. 5 issued on 17th December, 1917), at the railway station where dealer takes delivery.

Where delivery is ex-car by the purchaser from the dealer, not more than 5 cents per bag of 100 pounds may be added to the cost at the dealer's railway station.

Where the miller sells at the mill direct to the consumer, in quantity or quantities less than 10 ton lots, not more than 5 cents per bag of 100 pounds shall be added to the price at which the miller is permitted to sell under Order No. 5. (Now sections 14 and 15 Canada Food Board Order 32.)

Where, however, the purchaser brings bags to the mill and such bags are filled at the mill, then not more than \$2.00 per ton shall be added to the price of bran and shorts in bulk, as directed by Order No. 5.

Nothing in this order shall in any way change or affect any of the terms of my order of the seventeenth day of December, 1917.

**CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 36.—LICENSES REQUIRED BY  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BRAN AND SHORTS: REGULATIONS.**

**APRIL 30, 1918.**

1. On and after the first day of June, 1918, no person shall deal wholesale in flour, bran, shorts or other feeds made from seeds or grains, or products of seeds or grains, hay or straw, without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a license, to be called "Flour and Feed Wholesalers' License" and "Flour and Feed Brokers' License" respectively; provided, however, that any person engaged exclusively in the operation of a flour mill under license from

the Canada Food Board shall not be required to obtain a license under this order.

2. A wholesaler selling to another wholesaler shall allow a reasonable share of his margin over cost to be agreed upon at time of transaction; but in no case shall the price to the retailer be increased by such transaction.

3. No holder of a broker's license shall charge more than one regular brokerage or commission on goods received for sale, and if such goods are transferred by him to any other broker or commission merchant to be sold on commission, he may split his commission, but only one regular commission may be charged.

4. No holder of a broker's license shall sell to himself any goods received by him to be sold on commission.

5. No licensee shall buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food or food products in such a manner as to unreasonably increase the price or restrict the supply of such food or food products, or to monopolize, or attempt to monopolize either locally or generally any of such commodities.

6. No licensee shall destroy any food or food products which are fit for human, animal or poultry consumption, and shall not knowingly permit waste, or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in such food or food products.

7. No licensee shall directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food or food products from, or sell any such products to, or for any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

8. Every licensee shall place on every letter-head, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued, and advertisement, the words "Canada Food Board License Number," followed by the number of the license, and shall show the name of the license under which the business is carried on.

9. Licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often, and at such times, and in such form as may be directed in writing by the Canada Food Board, showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

10. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers, and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by it thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

11. Every licensee shall display in his place of business the certificate of license furnished by the Canada Food Board under this Order, in such manner as will bring same prominently to the attention of the public.

12. All applications for licenses shall be in form 12 attached hereto.

13. All licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of May in each year.

14. Licenses shall not be transferable.

15. The licenses under this Order shall be divided into the following classes:—

(a) Wholesalers' (those buying in wholesale quantities, warehousing their purchases and disposing of not more than 90 per centum of the total value thereof to retailers).

(b) Brokers' (those who do not warehouse or handle goods, but act as intermediaries between the seller and buyer, selling on a brokerage or commission basis only).

16. The following shall be the fees payable for licenses under this Order:—

For wholesalers where the value sold does not exceed \$100,000

per annum.....\$20 00

and \$10 for each additional \$50,000 sold, or fraction thereof.

For brokers.....\$25 00

17. Licensees shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes being made.

## PART IX.

### Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Order of the Food Controller, dated December 13, 1917.

Requiring wholesale dealers to take out license.

Regulations governing licensees.

License fees.

Order Canada Food Board No. 22, dated February 25, 1918.

Requiring retail dealers to take out a license.

Regulations governing licensees.

License fees.

See Order at page 16.

#### FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDER 3.—LICENSES REQUIRED BY WHOLESALE DEALERS: REGULATIONS.

DECEMBER 13, 1917.

1. That on and after the first day of February, 1918, no person shall deal wholesale in fresh fruits or fresh vegetables without having first obtained a license from the Food Controller.

2. That all applications for such licenses shall be in Form A attached hereto.

3. That all licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of December in each year.

4. That the classes of licenses for wholesale handling or dealing in fresh fruits and fresh vegetables shall be the following:—

##### CLASS I.—

(Division A.) *Growers Organizations*: whose chief business is marketing on a co-operative basis, members crops only.

(Division B.) *Commission Packers*: packing and selling for growers account on a commission basis only.

(Division C.) *Buying Packers*: buying from growers, packing and selling on their own account.

##### CLASS II.—

(Division A.) *Wholesale Jobbers*: selling to wholesale dealers, and through wholesale commission merchants, doing chiefly an interprovincial and international business.

(Division B.) *Wholesale Dealers*: selling to retailers and wholesale pedlers.

(Division C.) *Wholesale Commission Merchants*: selling to retailers and wholesale pedlers on commission only.

(Division D.) *Wholesale Pedlers*: selling and delivering to retailers from wagon, truck or other vehicle.

(Division E.) *Brokers*: selling on brokerage basis only.

(Division F.) *Auctioneers*: selling at auction only.

5. That all licenses shall be issued subject to the following rules and regulations:—

(1) No license holder shall charge more than a reasonable profit or commission, or make any contract for future delivery or store in order to acquire speculative profits from a rising market.

(2) No license holder shall sell to any other license holder of a like class or division except on a split profit or split commission, and only one such sale of the same goods may be made.

(3) No holder of a broker's license shall charge any brokerage or commission on goods shipped to him for sale, if such goods are transferred by him to any wholesale commission merchant to be sold on commission.

(4) No holder of a commission packer's or of a wholesale commission merchant's license shall sell to himself any goods received by him to be sold on commission.

(5) Every license holder shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Food Controller or any person by him thereto authorized to verify any report or statement that such license holder is required to make to the Food Controller.

6. That the following shall be the fees to be paid for licenses granted under this order:—

Class I. Divisions A, B, C.....} \$10.00 per annum for each division.

Class II. Divisions D, E.....} \$10.00 per annum for each division.

Class II. Divisions A, B, C, F....\$20.00 per annum for each division.

In any case where a license is granted after the first day of July in any year, one-half only of the foregoing fees shall be charged.

## PART X.

### Grocers.

Order 17, Canada Food Board, dated February 21, 1918.

Requiring wholesale dealers in food and food products commonly designated as groceries, to take out a license.

Regulations governing licensees.

License fees.

Order 21, Canada Food Board, dated February 21, 1918.

Requiring retail grocers to take out a license.

Regulations governing licensees.

License fees.

Order 37, Canada Food Board, dated April 30, 1918.

Extending time for retail grocers to take out license to 1st June, 1918.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 17.—LICENSES REQUIRED BY WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FEBRUARY 21, 1918

1. That on and after the first day of April, 1918, no person, firm or corporation shall deal wholesale in food or food products, which are regarded as necessary for household consumption and commonly designated under the heading of groceries, without having first obtained a license from the Canada Food Board, such license to be known as Wholesale Grocer's License, a Wholesale Grocery Jobber's License, a Wholesale Grocery Commission Agent's License, or a Wholesale Grocery Broker's License, as may be made necessary by the trading operations of the applicant. *Save and except* those dealing wholesale, exclusively, in bakery products, or flour mill, grist mill and cereal mill products, or fresh fruit, or vegetables, or fish (fresh or canned), or dressed fresh meats or lard, or butter, or eleomargarine, or cheese, or eggs or poultry, and those manufacturing any food or food products *unless otherwise ordered thereto*.

2. That the licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food or food products for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price, or of restricting the supply, or of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize either locally or generally any food or food products.

3. That a wholesale grocer may sell to another wholesale grocer, a wholesale jobber may sell to another wholesale jobber, a commission merchant may sell to another commission merchant, and a broker may sell to another broker, but such transaction or transactions shall in no case increase the price to the retailer.

4. That licensee shall not destroy any food or food products which are fit for human consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the storing or sale of any food or food products.

5. That no licensee shall, directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food commodities from, or sell any such commodities to, any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

6. That the licensee shall place on every letterhead, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list and quotation issued, the words "Canada Food

Board License Number" followed by the number of the license, and shall show the name of the license or licenses under which business is carried on.

7. That all licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often and at such times and in such form as may be in writing directed by the Canada Food Board, showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

8. That every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board or any person by them thereto authorized to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

9. That all applications for license shall be on form 6 hereto attached.

10. Trade classification:—

(a) A wholesaler is one who buys in wholesale quantities and warehouses his purchases, and of which not less than ninety per cent of the total value thereof are sold to the retailer.

(b) A wholesale jobber is one who regularly deals in merchandise, acting as an importer or dealer on his own account, and sells only in wholesale quantities.

(c) A commission agent is one who warehouses or handles goods for the owner on a commission basis only.

(d) A broker is one who does not warehouse or handle goods, but acts as an intermediary between seller and buyer, selling on a brokerage or commission basis only.

11. That the following shall be the fees payable for licenses granted under this order for the above trade classification:—

Classes A and B, annual turnover of \$100,000 or under, \$20, and \$10 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.

Classes C and D, \$25 per annum.

12. That all licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, in each year:

13. That licenses are not assignable or transferable without the assent of the Canada Food Board.

14. That licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes being made.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 21.—LICENSES REQUIRED BY RETAIL GROCERS.

FEBRUARY 25, 1918.

1. That on and after the first day of May, 1918, [Time extended to June 1 by C.F.B. Order 37, dated April 30, 1918], no person, firm or corporation shall deal retail in food or food products, which are regarded as necessary for household consumption and commonly designated under the heading of groceries, without having first obtained a license from the Canada Food Board, such license to be known as a Retail Grocer's License, save and except those dealing retail, exclusively in bakery products, or flour mill, grist mill or cereal mill products, or fresh fruit, or vegetables, or fish (fresh or canned), or dressed fresh meats, or butter, or cheese, or eggs or poultry, or sugar products unless otherwise ordered thereto.

2. That the licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store or otherwise handle or deal in any food or food products for the purpose of unreasonably

increasing the price, or of restricting the supply, or of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize either locally or generally any food or food products.

3. That licensee shall not destroy any food or food products which are fit for human consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste, or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the storing or sale of any food or food products.

4. That no licensee shall, directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food commodities from, or sell any such commodities to, any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

5. That the licensee shall place on every letterhead, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list and quotation issued, the words, "Canada Food Board License Number" followed by the number of the license, and shall show the name of the licensee or licensees under which business is carried on.

6. That all licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often and at such times and in such form as may be in writing directed by the Canada Food Board, showing the stock on hand or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

7. That every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by them thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

8. That application for license must be on form 8 hereto attached.

9. That the following shall be the fees to be paid for licenses granted under this order:—

When the value sold does not exceed \$20,000 per annum.....\$ 2 00

When the value sold does not exceed \$40,000 per annum..... 4 00

When the value sold does not exceed \$60,000 per annum..... 6 00

When the value sold does not exceed \$80,000 per annum..... 8 00

When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum..... 10 00

and an additional \$2 for each \$20,000, or fraction thereof, of the value sold in excess of above figures.

10. That all licenses shall expire on the thirtieth day of April in each year.

11. That licenses are not assignable or transferable without the assent of the Canada Food Board.

12. That licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes being made.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 37.—TIME EXTENDED FOR OBTAINING RETAIL GROCERS' LICENSES.

April 30, 1918.

That all persons dealing retail in food or food products which are regarded as necessary for household consumption, and commonly designated under the heading of "Groceries" shall be, and they are hereby exempted from the operation of the said Order [C.F.B. Order 21, of February 25, 1918] until the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof.

## PART XI.

### Oleomargarine.

Order in Council P.C. 3044, dated October 23, 1918.

Permits manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.  
Oleomargarine defined.

Restrictions on and conditions under which oleomargarine may be manufactured.

Regulations *re* importation.

Regulations *re* manner of offering for sale.

Order 2, Food Controller, dated November 15, 1918.

Regulations *re* importation of oleomargarine.

Supervision of manufacture of oleomargarine.

Inspectors.

Regulations *re* wrapping and packing.

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#### P.C. 3044.—IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, AND SALE.

October 23, 1917.

**W**HHEREAS attention is drawn to the abnormal demand for butter due to war conditions and to the very great probability that such abnormal demand and consequent high prices will prevail for this product for some time to come;

And whereas it is in the public interest, under the special conditions above named, that other fats should be available in Canada under strict and reasonable conditions as a substitute for butter,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and enact and doth hereby make and enact the following Regulations providing for the importation to Canada and the permitting of the manufacture, sale and possession within Canada of oleomargarine and establishing the conditions of such importation, manufacture, sale and possession, such regulations to be in force and to have effect for the period during which the present abnormal conditions continue, the conclusion of such period to be determined by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as provided in the said regulations, and as a war measure only:

#### REGULATIONS.

1. On and after the first day of November, 1917, and until the Governor in Council has by order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, paragraph (a) of section 5 of The Dairy and Industry Act, 1914, Statutes of 1914, chapter seven, shall be suspended in so far as it provides that no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale, any oleomargarine as hereinafter defined, and the importation, manufacture, offering for sale and having in possession for sale of any such oleomargarine shall be permitted, subject, however, to the rules and regulations hereinafter set out.

2. For the purposes of these regulations "oleomargarine" shall mean and include oleomargarine, margarine, butterine, or any other substitute for butter

which is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that from milk and cream, which contains no foreign coloring matter and which does not contain more than sixteen per cent of water.

3. No person shall import or manufacture oleomargarine without having first obtained a license from the Food Controller for Canada, such license may at any time be cancelled by the Food Controller for the violation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any other regulation made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council or by the Food Controller.

4. No oleomargarine shall be manufactured in Canada unless it has been manufactured under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, and no oleomargarine shall be imported into Canada unless it has been manufactured under Government supervision in the country of production and is accompanied by satisfactory evidence of such supervision.

5. Oleomargarine shall not be manufactured in any premises used as or connected with a butter factory, and no butter manufacturer or any person who handles butter for the purpose of re-working or mixing it shall be given a license to import or to manufacture oleomargarine.

6. No preservative shall be used for or in oleomargarine except salt without the written permission of the Food Controller.

7. No person, other than a manufacturer of oleomargarine shall mix oleomargarine and butter.

8. Every person who either imports or manufactures oleomargarine shall keep a book in which is entered the date of each importation, purchase, sale and shipment of oleomargarine, and the quantity so imported, sold or shipped, the person from or to whom it has been purchased, sold or shipped, the place from, in or to which it was imported, sold or shipped, and the name of the railway or steamship company by which such oleomargarine was transported; and such book shall be at all times open for inspection by the Food Controller or any person authorized by the Food Controller to examine the same.

9. The Food Controller shall have power from time to time to regulate the price of all oleomargarine sold in Canada, and may determine the price with respect not only to the quality of the oleomargarine but also to the place in which it is sold.

10. Every package open or closed and containing oleomargarine must be durably and clearly marked "Oleomargarine" on the top, bottom and sides of the package itself in printed letters not less than three-quarters of an inch square; and if such oleomargarine is exposed for sale by retail there must be attached to each parcel thereof exposed, in such manner as to be clearly visible to purchasers, a label marked "oleomargarine" in printed capital letters not less than one-half inch square.

(2) Every person selling oleomargarine by retail in packages other than packages so marked shall in every case deliver the same to the purchaser in a paper wrapper on which is printed in capital block letters not less than half an inch long and distinctly legible the word "Oleomargarine." No other printed matter shall appear on the label.

(3) In all hotels, restaurants and public eating houses where oleomargarine is served there shall be prominently displayed in some conspicuous place a placard containing the words: "oleomargarine served here," in capital block letters, not less than one and one-half inches long.

(4) No label, placard or brand shall be used until it has been approved of by the Food Controller.

11. There shall be no customs duty charged on the importation of any oleomargarine into Canada that complies with the above regulations.

12. Any person violating any of the above regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDER 2—REGULATIONS GOVERNING  
MANUFACTURE, IMPORTATION AND SALE.

NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

1. No substance intended for the colouring of oleomargarine shall be imported into Canada in packages containing oleomargarine, and no manufacturer, wholesale dealer or retailer dealing in oleomargarine shall deal in, sell, or give away any substance intended for colouring oleomargarine.

2. Licenses for the importation or manufacture of oleomargarine shall be issued from the office of and through the Veterinary Director-General, and shall be countersigned by such officer or officers under the Veterinary Director-General as the Food Controller for Canada may thereto authorize.

3. Oleomargarine imported into Canada shall be accompanied by the export certificate of inspection of the country of production, and every importer shall, at the time that the importation is made, produce to the Collector of Customs such importer's license, and deliver to the Collector the certificate of inspection of the country of origin. Import licenses will be issued in duplicate, one copy to be deposited with the Customs when the first entry is made.

4. Licenses to manufacture oleomargarine shall only be issued to such applicants as have satisfied the Veterinary Director-General that the building or buildings in which the applicant proposes to manufacture the oleomargarine is or are well lighted and ventilated, constructed of suitable material and provided with sanitary conveniences for the employees, that there is no danger of contamination from objectionable odours from packing houses, fertilizer houses or other sources, that the machinery and equipment is modern and capable of easy and efficient cleaning, and that the probable output of the proposed establishment will be sufficiently large to justify the employment of an inspector.

5. No oleomargarine shall be manufactured in Canada except under the supervision of inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

6. All material entering into the composition of oleomargarine shall be subject to inspection, and if not approved by an inspector shall not be used. The inspector shall have power at any time to take samples of any such material for analysis. No oleo oil or neutral lard shall be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine unless it is the production of an abattoir under the inspection of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada and bears the Government inspection mark, or has been manufactured in the country of origin under inspection satisfactory to the Minister, and is at the time of importation covered by the official markings and export inspection certificate of the country of origin. No milk shall be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine unless it is from tuberculin tested cows or else has been pasteurized before using, and no butter shall be used in such manufacture unless it is free from rancidity or any objectionable odour.

7. Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture shall have access at all reasonable hours to any premises in Canada in which oleomargarine is manufactured or stored.

8. No oleomargarine shall be sold in Canada unless it is in

- (a) the original package, marked and labelled as required by these regulations.
- (b) each small package shall be wrapped separately, and on the label or wrapper the word "Oleomargarine" shall be printed or marked so as to form the most conspicuous word on the label or wrapper.
- (c) all labels, wrappers, and packages shall bear the official inspection mark of the country of origin, together with the name and address of the manufacturer.

9. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

## PART XII.

### Packers.

Order in Council P.C. 580, dated March 9, 1918.—Requiring persons slaughtering live stock to take out license.

Regulations.

Profits.

Order, Canada Food Board 38, dated May 3, 1918.—Requiring persons slaughtering live stock to take out license.

Regulations governing licensees.

License fees.

#### P.C. 580.—LICENSES: REGULATIONS: PROFITS.

MARCH 9, 1918.

1. No person, firm, association, or incorporated company shall engage in the slaughtering of live stock, or the manufacture of products therefrom, the gross value of whose sales from such business shall exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars during any one year, without a written license from the Canada Food Board under provisions made by them in that behalf.

#### LIMITATION OF PROFIT OF SALES.

2. A licensee shall, so far as practicable, so fix the prices on his sales that the profit thereon or on that part thereof not expressly excluded from this limitation, shall not exceed two per cent of the gross value of his sales during any one year.

(2) The said limitation shall apply to the aggregate business of the licensee. The said ratio of profits to sales need not be maintained with respect to the business in any particular department, class of materials or products, plant, or locality; but the licensee in fixing the price at which he shall buy or sell, or in determining the profit he shall obtain, shall not discriminate as between different departments, kinds of live stock, classes of materials or products, plants, localities, or persons to the injury of any competitor or of any live stock producer or of the public, nor shall the licensee pursue any practice in the conduct of his business which shall be unjust to competitors, producers of live stock, or the public.

(3) Any business in which a licensee has an interest and which he during the twelve months preceding the first day of January, 1918, treated as a department of his own general business or concern, or the sales and profits of which, or a portion thereof, were during said period taken up and treated as part of the sales and profits of the licensee's general business or concern, shall hereafter continue to be so treated.

(4) Any incorporated company of whose entire capital stock (directors' qualifying shares not being regarded) fifty per cent or more is held by a licensee shall be treated as a department of the licensee's general business or concern, and its total sales profits shall be included with those of such general business or concern; and the licensee shall not, for the purpose of evading the limitation of his profits, transfer any stock that he may hold in any such incorporated company or otherwise divest himself of its ownership. The Minister of Finance may, in his discretion, require a licensee to treat as part of the sales and profits of his general business or concern such portion of the sales and profits of any

incorporated company or concern in which the licensee is directly or indirectly interested as the said Minister may prescribe.

(5) In determining the gross value of sales the value of each sale shall be the gross amount actually received by the licensee for the goods sold, from the actual and ultimate customer or purchaser; and with respect to any sales or transfers to any department or departments of the licensee's business which is or are excluded under the provisions of regulation 4, the value of such sales or transfers shall be taken to include the true, full and fair value of the products so sold or transferred, but there shall be no duplication of sales or of transfers or of sales and transfers.

#### DISPOSAL OF PROFITS.

3. If any licensee makes profits exceeding an amount equal to seven per cent upon the capital actually invested in his business, the licensee shall be entitled to retain in addition to such seven per cent, one-half of such excess up to an amount equal to fifteen per cent upon such capital. Provided, however, that a licensee shall not be entitled to retain any profits exceeding an amount equal to two per cent of the gross value of his sales during any one year. All profits in excess of those that the licensee may retain shall belong to His Majesty and shall be paid by the licensee to the Receiver General of Canada.

#### EXCLUDED BUSINESSES.

4. In computing the gross value of sales and the profits of a licensee, the sales and profits of the following kinds of business shall be excluded.

(a) The slaughtering of live stock and the manufacture of any product of live stock in any foreign country, but the sale in any other country of products manufactured in Canada shall not be so excluded.

(b) Any business which had nothing to do with human food, live stock, or products of slaughtered live stock.

(c) The raising, fattening or feeding of live stock.

(d) Any business other than the slaughtering of live stock or the manufacture of products therefrom which may hereafter be excluded by authority of the Minister of Finance.

#### COMPUTATION OF PROFITS.

5. Except as expressly provided in this regulation, or as may hereafter be expressly authorized or directed by the Minister of Finance, every licensee shall continue to compute the profits of his business and of the several departments thereof in accordance with the same methods and principles as he has employed during the twelve-month period preceding the first day of January, 1918; and he shall not adopt any method or device which will conceal or understate the full and true profit thereof, or which will divert to any other person or business the profit properly accruing to the licensee.

(2) There may be deducted from the profits current payments or accruals of interest on bonds, notes, bills or accounts payable, properly attributable to that part of the business subject to the limitation of regulation 2, but no deduction shall be made for payments or accruals of any other interest, or of dividends on any class of capital stock of a licensee, or for provisions for sinking funds, nor shall any such payments, accruals or provisions be charged to operating expenses.

In case interest is so deducted, there shall be deducted such proportion of the total current interest as the total investment of the licensee in that part of his business subject to the limitation of regulation 2 shall bear to his total investment.

## COMPUTATION OF CAPITAL.

6. The capital actually invested in the business of a licensee shall be the amount paid up in cash on his capital stock.

(2) Where stock has been issued for any consideration other than cash the fair value of the stock at the date of its issue shall be deemed to be the amount paid up on such stock. In estimating the value of stock issued for any consideration other than cash, regard shall be had to the value of the assets, real and personal, movable and immovable, and to the liabilities of the company at the date as of which such value is to be determined. In no case shall the value of the stock be fixed at an amount exceeding the par value of such stock.

(3) The actual unimpaired reserve, rest or accumulated profits of an incorporated company shall be included as part of its capital.

(4) The Minister of Finance may determine the amount of the capital of any incorporated company issuing stock after the first day of January, 1918, and if after the said first day of January, 1918, the capital stock of any incorporated company is increased or additional stock is issued, or if the stock is in any way changed or reorganized in such a manner as to increase the amount of the capital for the purposes of these regulations, the Minister of Finance may decide whether or not it is fair and proper to include such increase or any part thereof when determining the capital of such company for the purpose of these regulations, and the decision of the Minister shall be final and conclusive.

(5) There shall be deducted from the capital of a licensee the portion of such capital employed in the kinds of business described in regulation 4.

(6) The investment for the twelve-month period commencing the first day of January, 1918, shall be taken as the average for the period, and unless otherwise directed by the Minister of Finance said average shall be computed from amounts of the several items of investment at the beginning and end of such period.

(7) Reasonable provision for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment may be deducted. All licensees shall follow the same scale, which shall be fixed by the Minister of Finance.

(8) Only reasonable expenditures for repairs, renewals and maintenance of buildings, machinery and equipment may be charged to operating expenses; and in no case shall additions to or improvements of property, which increase its permanent capital value be charged to operating expenses.

(9) No extraordinary or abnormal provision, reserve expenditure or loss of any kind, not properly attributable to the business of a given accounting period, shall be deducted from the profits or charged to the operating expense of such period without the express approval of the Minister of Finance.

(10) In valuing inventories, a licensee shall, unless otherwise expressly authorized by the Minister of Finance, value them on the basis of cost except in the case of goods of which the market value is less than cost, in which case said goods shall be taken at the true, fair and full market value.

(11) At the close of any twelve months' period the Minister of Finance may allow to be deducted from the profits of the year an inventory reserve for the purpose of meeting a decline in market value; the object of the inventory reserve being to safeguard the licensee against unreasonable loss due to a decline in markets which may occur subsequent to the time of taking the inventory.

The amount so deducted shall be deposited with the Receiver General of Canada in trust, and in case of a decline in market values affecting adversely the value of the goods of the licensee included in said inventory, the Receiver General of Canada shall return to the licensee the whole of said amount or so much thereof as in the judgment of the Minister of Finance will meet such decline, as the case may be; but otherwise the said amount shall be disposed of as though no such deduction had been made.

(12) There shall be deducted from the operating expenses the proportion of the cost of the administration and general expenses applicable to the kinds of business mentioned in regulation 4.

(13) No unreasonably large or excessive salary or other compensation, or bonus, paid to any officer, employees, director, stockholder, firm-member or to any owner or joint owner of a licensee, shall be treated as part of the operating expenses.

(14) No payment or provision for payment of business profits tax, war taxes, or income taxes levied by the Parliament of Canada shall be deducted from profits or charged to operating expenses, but any such tax shall be levied only upon the profit properly retained by the licensee under these regulations.

#### BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

7. A licensee shall close his books and determine his receipts and his profits at least six times per year; and if he has heretofore closed his books at more frequent intervals he shall continue to do so. The interval between such closings shall be called an accounting period. After each annual closing the licensee shall, within a reasonable time, forward to the Minister of Finance a certified copy of his balance sheet and inventory.

(2) Every licensee shall, within thirty days after the close of each of his accounting periods, furnish to the Minister of Finance reports of his business in such form and containing such information as the said Minister may from time to time prescribe.

(3) Every licensee shall, when so required by the Minister of Finance, continue to keep and maintain any given form of accounts or records of his business which he shall heretofore have kept, and shall furnish copies of such accounts or records to the said Minister.

(4) A licensee shall at any reasonable time give to any duly authorized representative of the Minister of Finance access to any or all books, records, accounts or memoranda of his business, for the purpose of verifying any report of such licensee or for the purpose of securing any information desired by the said Minister.

(5) A licensee shall report to the Minister of Finance his holdings in the stock, bonds, or notes of other incorporated companies or concerns, and shall hereafter report any further acquisitions of such securities and any changes in his holdings thereof.

(6) A licensee shall cause every incorporated company, whatever the nature of its business, in which he holds one-half or more of the capital stock, to report from time to time to the Minister of Finance such information regarding its business as the said Minister shall require and every such incorporated company shall give any authorized representative of the said Minister the same access to its books, records and accounts as is required of a licensee under subsection (4) of this regulation.

#### REGULATIONS.

8. The Minister of Finance shall have power to make any regulations not inconsistent herewith which he deems necessary or convenient for carrying out the provisions of these regulations, and shall also have power to determine any question that may arise as to the meaning of these regulations.

#### PENALTY.

9. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

## PERIOD FOR WHICH IN FORCE.

10. These regulations shall be deemed to have come into force and effect on and after the first day of January, 1918, and shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war and until further order.

## CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 38—LICENSES: REGULATIONS.

MAY 3, 1918.

1. No person shall engage in the slaughtering of live stock, or the manufacture of products therefrom, without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a license to be called "Packer's License," save and except persons slaughtering live stock exclusively for sale in their own retail stores, and who have obtained a Retail Butcher's License under Order No. 22 of the Canada Food Board.

2. All regulations now enacted or hereafter enacted by Orders in Council, or by Orders of the Canada Food Board relative to the manufacture, purchase or sale of any food or food products, shall be applicable to, and be observed by, every person who manufactures or deals in any food or food products covered by any regulation.

3. No licensee shall destroy any food or food products which are fit for human consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste, or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the storing or sale of any food or food products.

4. No licensee shall directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food or food products from, or sell any such food or food products to, or for any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

5. Every licensee shall place on every letter-head, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued, and advertisement, the words "Canada Food Board License Number" followed by the number of the license, and shall show the name of the license under which the business is carried on.

6. Licensees may be required to make reports monthly, and as often, and at such times, and in such form as may be directed in writing by the Canada Food Board, showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee, and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

7. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers, and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board, or any person by it thereto authorized, to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

8. Every licensee shall display in his place of business the certificate of license furnished by the Canada Food Board under this Order, in such manner as will bring same prominently to the attention of the public.

9. The following shall be the fees payable for licenses granted under this Order:—

When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum, \$10, and \$5 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.

10. All applications for licenses shall be in form 13 attached hereto.

11. All licenses shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year.

12. Every licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes being made.

## PART XIII.

### Produce.

*Meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, eggs, poultry.*

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 45—LIMITATION OF PROFITS.

JUNE 5, 1918.

On and after the first day of July, 1918,—

1. No person dealing wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, or eggs, in selling to a retail dealer or others not wholesale dealers, shall charge on each transaction more than ten per centum over his cost price delivered to warehouse; and when salaried men are employed in buying, or commission is paid, the charge for such in computing the cost shall not exceed the recognized charge for buying, or the customary commission paid.

2. No person dealing wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine or eggs, in selling to another wholesale dealer shall charge on each transaction more than four per centum over his costs price delivered to warehouse; and when salaried men are employed in buying, or commission is paid, the charge for such computing the cost, shall not exceed the recognized charge for buying, or the customary commission paid.

3. A wholesale dealer when selling prints of butter which have been moulded or cut by himself, may be permitted to charge an additional price, not to exceed three per centum of the cost price delivered to warehouse, to cover the cost of such moulding or cutting.

4. A wholesale dealer in selling or storing eggs that have been candled by himself may add to the cost price delivered to warehouse, not more than three cents per dozen, to cover the cost of the candling, cases, fillers, and loss from defective eggs; and if a wholesale dealer candles eggs for sale out of cold storage, he may add not more than three per centum to cover the cost of labour, and loss from defective eggs.

5. When the produce dealt in has been stored or held by any wholesale dealer for more than thirty days, the cost of holding or carrying may be added to the cost price delivered to warehouse, and the cost of carrying may include storage at public tariff rates, insurance at Canadian Fire Underwriters' tariff rates, interest at seven per centum and shrinkage, if any, as shown by public weigher's certificate.

6. A wholesale dealer may at any time make a list of separate lots of any article of produce owned by him, and enumerated herein, which list shall show the quantity in each lot, the total cost ascertained by adding carrying charges, if any, as provided in this Order, to the cost price delivered to warehouse, and the average price so ascertained and the date of list may be used when selling or storing for the purposes of complying with the provisions of this Order in its application to limitation of profits and invoicing, but this average price shall not apply to any produce not included in such list. Purchasers of listed produce shall be subject to the limitations provided in clause No. 5, effective from the date of such list. All lists shall be dated and numbered, and the date and number of such lists shall appear on all invoices covering sales.

Cold storage and fresh eggs shall be listed separately.

All lists shall be kept on file, and open to inspection by any officer of the Canada Food Board; and a copy of all such lists shall be mailed to the Canada Food Board within twenty-four hours after being made.

7. The maximum advances over cost provided in this Order are not to be regarded as justifiable under normal trade conditions, and dealers are warned that the exaction of such maximum advances will not, under ordinary conditions, be considered fair practice, and are purposely made wide in order to cover conditions when the cost of doing business is in excess of normal.

8. All trading in produce shall be for the purpose of moving the goods in the most direct line from the producer to the consumer, and nothing contained herein may be construed as authorization for any person to increase the number of transactions beyond those absolutely necessary to the economical distribution of the produce.

Order 41, Canada Food Board, dated May 17, 1918.—Requiring wholesale dealers and produce collectors to take out a license.

Regulations governing licensees.

License fees.

Order 26, Canada Food Board, dated April 4, 1918.—Limiting holdings of:  
Meats, lard, oleomargarine.

Butter,

Cheese,

Poultry,

Canned, condensed, or powdered milk.

Order 24, Canada Food Board, March 16, 1918.

Eggs for cold storage to be first candled.

Margin of allowance for bad eggs fixed.

Order 22, Canada Food Board, dated February 25, 1918.—Requiring retail produce merchants to take out a license.

Regulations governing licensees.

License fees.

For Order see page 16.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 41 — LICENSES REQUIRED BY WHOLESALE DEALERS AND COLLECTORS.

May 17, 1918.

1. No person shall deal wholesale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine, eggs or poultry without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board, such license to be known as "Produce Wholesaler's License," "Produce Commission Merchant's License," or "Produce Broker's License," as may be made necessary by the trading operations of the applicant; and where business is carried on in more than one city, town or village, a license must be obtained for each place of business. Provided, however, that any person engaged exclusively in the manufacture of meat products, lard, cheese, butter or oleomargarine shall not be required to obtain a license under this Order.

2. On and after June 1, 1918, any person collecting or purchasing eggs, poultry or dairy butter from the farmer or other person who is the actual producer, and who sells such eggs or poultry within ten days of date of collection or purchase, and such butter within thirty days of date of collection or purchase shall obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, such license to be known as "Produce Collector's License." Provided, however, that any person operating a retail grocery store under license from the Canada Food Board shall not be required to obtain a license under this Order, to purchase or accept in trade or barter, eggs, poultry and dairy butter from a farmer or other person who is the actual producer when such person stores only for his retail trade and disposes of all surplus eggs and poultry to wholesale dealers at intervals of not more than

ten days, and disposes of all surplus butter at intervals of not more than thirty days.

3. The licensees under this Order shall be divided into the following classes:

(a) Produce Wholesalers, whose business is buying, warehousing and selling, but do not sell to consumers direct.

(b) Produce Commission Merchants, whose business is receiving, warehousing, and selling goods that have been received by them for sale on commission.

(c) Produce Brokers, whose business is buying or selling on a brokerage basis only and acting as a medium between the buyer and seller.

(d) Produce collectors.

4. All applications for such licenses shall be in form 7, attached hereto.

5. All licenses shall expire on the last day of February in each year.

6. All trading in the produce mentioned in this Order shall serve to move the produce in the direct line of distribution to the consumer, and nothing contained herein shall authorize any person to use any more indirect method of distribution, or increased number of transactions than has been customary.

7. The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any food products in such a manner as to unreasonably increase the price or restrict the supply of such products, or to monopolize or attempt to monopolize either locally or generally any of such products.

8. A produce wholesaler selling to another produce wholesaler shall allow a reasonable share of his margin over cost to be agreed upon at time of transaction, but in no case shall the price to the retailer be increased by such transaction.

9. No holder of a commission merchant's license shall charge more than one regular commission on goods received by him for sale; and if such goods are transferred by him to any other commission merchant to be sold on commission, he may split his commission, but only one regular commission may be charged as herein above mentioned.

10. No holder of a broker's license shall charge more than one regular brokerage or commission on goods received for sale, and if such goods are transferred by him to any other broker or commission merchant to be sold on commission, he may split his commission, but only one regular commission may be charged.

11. No holder of a commission merchant's or broker's license shall sell to himself any goods received by him to be sold on commission.

12. The licensee shall not destroy any food or food products which are fit for human, animal, or poultry consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit deterioration in any such food or food products.

13. The licensee shall render annually to the Canada Food Board a statement of profit and loss, assets and liabilities, and shall make such other reports in such form and at such times as may be directed by the Canada Food Board, and shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers, and other papers, and records as will enable the Canada Food Board or any person thereto authorized by such Board to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make.

14. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food products from, or sell any such products to or for any person required to have a license by any Order now issued or which may hereafter be issued, unless such person shall be the holder of such a license.

15. The licensee shall place on every letter-head, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation issued, and advertisement the words "Canada Food Board License Number" followed by the number of the license, and shall show the name of the license or licenses under which business is carried on.

16. No licensee shall pay or demand payment for bad eggs in excess of a margin of allowance of one per cent on the total of each transaction.

17. Every licensee putting eggs in cold storage shall furnish to the operator of the storage a statement in writing certifying that such eggs have been candled and bad and unsound eggs removed. Licensees storing eggs in cold storage which they own or control shall keep a proper record of such candling.

18. Licenses shall not be transferable.

19. The following shall be the fees payable for licenses granted under this Order:—

*Produce Wholesalers*—

When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum, \$10.00 and \$5.00 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.

*Produce Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers*, per annum \$25.00

*Produce Collectors*—

When the value sold does not exceed \$20,000 per annum... \$2.00

When the value sold does not exceed \$40,000 per annum... 4.00

When the value sold does not exceed \$60,000 per annum... 6.00

When the value sold does not exceed \$80,000 per annum... 8.00

When the value sold does not exceed \$100,000 per annum.. 10.00

and \$5.00 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.

20. Licensees shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or any change in character of the business licensed, within ten days of such change or changes being made.

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CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 26 — HOLDINGS OF PRODUCE LIMITED.

APRIL 4, 1918.

1. No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, shall own or hold any quantity of meats, lard, or oleomargarine greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for a period of sixty days.

2. No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, shall after the first of December in each year, own or hold any quantity of eggs greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements until the first day of March following, on which date he shall not have more than sufficient to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for fifteen days.

3. No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, shall own or hold any quantity of butter greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements during the season of scant production, which season, for the purposes of this order, shall be deemed to have expired on the first day of May in each year, on which date he shall not have more than sufficient to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for fifteen days.

4. No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, shall own or hold any quantity of cheese greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements during the season of scant production, which season, for the purposes of this order, shall be deemed to have expired on the first day of June in each year, on which date he shall not have more than sufficient to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for thirty days.

5. No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, shall own and hold in storage for his account any quantity of poultry greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements during the season of scant supply, which season, for the purposes of this order, shall be deemed to have expired on the first day of

September in each year, on which date he shall not have more than sufficient to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for thirty days.

6. No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, shall own or hold any quantity of canned, condensed, evaporated, or powdered milk greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements during the season of scant production, which season, for the purposes of this order, shall be deemed to have expired on the first day of May in each year, on which date he shall not have more than sufficient to supply his own Canadian trade requirements for thirty days.

7. The owning or holding of a stock of food or food products in excess of the Canadian requirements as provided in this order, and which stock of food or food products so owned or held is subject to the orders of the Purchasing Agents of Great Britain and her Allies, shall not be construed as a violation of the terms of this order.

8. The quantity of food or food products that may be deemed reasonably necessary for any person to own or hold as provided in this order shall be such quantity of food or food products as the Canada Food Board may determine, and their decision shall fix such quantity.

9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this order shall be liable to the penalties enacted in the Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated twelfth day of March, 1918, P.C. 597, and which penalties are provided therein by the following clauses:—

(a) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or of any order made thereunder, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any of the provisions of these regulations, or by any order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment.

(b) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may from time to time direct. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to be disposed of as such Treasurer may from time to time direct.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 24.—PAYMENT FOR BAD EGGS.

MARCH 16, 1918.

1. No person operating any cold storage plant shall receive eggs for storage or shall store eggs therein without an accompanying certificate in writing from the owner of such eggs, certifying that said eggs have been candled and all bad and unsound eggs removed.

2. No person dealing wholesale in eggs shall receive or demand payment for bad eggs in excess of a margin of allowance of one per cent on the total of each transaction.

## PART XIV.

### Public Eating Places.

Order 46, Canada Food Board, dated June 5, 1918.

Requiring public eating places (hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, clubs, dining cars, steamships, etc.) to take out a license.

Regulations governing public eating places.

License fees.

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#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 46—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PUBLIC EATING PLACES.

JUNE 5, 1918.

**1. In this Order,—**

(a) "Public Eating Place" shall include hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, club or club room, private family keeping boarders, boarding house, school, dining car, steamship, or any place whatsoever where meals or refreshments are regularly served or sold to others than members of the family or household of the proprietor or caterer.

(b) "Pork" shall mean any part of the carcass, whether fresh or cured in any form, save and except heads, tongues; feet, tenderloins, spare ribs as cut by packers; sweetbreads, hearts, livers, kidneys, sausages, lard and products made therefrom.

(c) "Beef and Veal" shall mean any part of the carcass, whether fresh or cured in any form, save and except heads, tongues, tails, hearts, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads, suet, tallow, sausages and products made therefrom.

(d) "Meal" shall mean all the food a person consumes during any one of the periods for serving same as hereinafter limited.

(e) "Morning Meal" shall mean any meal served between the hours of 5.30 a.m. and 10 a.m.

(f) "Mid-day Meal" shall mean any meal served between the hours of 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

(g) "Evening Meal" shall mean any meal served between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.

#### REGULATIONS.

The following regulations shall apply to all:—

a. Public Eating Places;

b. Public Entertainments, Lawn Socials, Bazaars and Tea Meetings, Public Luncheons, Dinners and Picnics; Fairs and Exhibitions, Lodge, Club and Fraternal Societies' Meetings; and all such places of a like or similar character.

c. Private and semi-private Luncheons, Dinners, Parties, and Picnics where food or refreshment is served to fifteen or more persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor: save and except fishing and cargo vessels, military, lumber, logging, mining, construction and fish curing camps, Hospitals and such places as may hereafter be excepted by the Canada Food Board.

## MEATS.

1. Beef and veal shall not be served except at the evening meal on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, provided however stews made from chuck, briskets, plates, flanks, and left overs may be served at any mid-day meal.

2. Pork shall not be served except at the morning meal on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and at the mid-day meal on Monday and Saturday.

3. Meat and Game shall not be served in larger amounts than the following portions for each person:—

(such portions to be the weights specified after cooking, not including bone.)

Beef.....	8 oz.
Veal.....	6 "
Mutton and Lamb.....	6 "
Fresh Pork.....	6 "
Pickled Pork.....	8 "
Venison and other wild meats.....	8 "
Bacon.....	4 "
Ham.....	4 "

4. Only one serving, composed of meat, or other flesh or fowl shall be served to any person at any meal.

## BREAD.

5. Bread shall not be placed on tables until the first course is served.

6. At the morning and evening meal, there shall not be served to one person more than two ounces of wheat bread of rolls, or other product made from standard flour, or four ounces of bread or other product made from bran, corn, oat, barley, or other flour at any one meal.

7. At the mid-day meal no sandwiches shall be served. At the mid-day meal no bread and bread-rolls containing more than seventy-five per cent of Standard wheat flour shall be served and not more than a total of one ounce of Standard wheat Flour shall be served to any person in all products, including bread, buns, biscuits, pastries and other like products.

8. Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. or 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., or 8.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. there shall not be served to any one person a total of more than one ounce of wheat flour in any product or products made wholly or in part from wheat.

9. Bread shall not be served within twelve hours from the time it was baked, except in railway trains and steamships.

10. The serving of bread as a garnish in any form except under poached eggs is prohibited.

11. At every meal where white bread is permitted to be served, there shall also be served some substitute or substitutes such as corn bread, oat cakes, etc.

12. The serving of wheat flour dumplings in pot-pies, meat stews or soups is prohibited.

## BUTTER.

13. Not more than one-half ounce of butter or oleomargarine shall be served to any person at any one meal, unless more is requested, when an additional one-half ounce may be served.

## SUGAR.

14. Sugar receptacles shall not be left on dining tables or counters, except in railway trains and steamships.

15. Sugar shall not be served unless and until asked for.

16. For sweetening beverages, not more than two teaspoonsful, or an equal weight of sugar shall be served to any person at any one meal.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

17. Upon application special license may be granted to boarding-house, hotel and restaurant proprietors to serve meals between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. to persons engaged in the manufacture of war material, provided that said meals are only being served to persons employed between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 6 a.m.

18. In eating places provided for employees on premises where war material is being manufactured, beef, veal and pork may be served to each employee at any one meal in the 24 hours on days such meats may be served.

19. All regulations now enacted or hereafter enacted by Orders in Council or by orders of the Canada Food Board relative to the manufacture, purchase or sale of any food products shall be applicable to and observed by every person subject to these regulations.

(Refer to Orders *re* Bakers and Confectioners.)

20. All menu cards, notices and advertisements published by any public eating place relating to meals or food shall feature fresh and dried fruits, preserves, jams, honey, maple, corn and cane syrups, cereals other than wheat products, eggs, fresh, salt, smoked and shell fish in season, potatoes, roots, green vegetables, salads and soups.

21. In the dining room of all public eating places there shall be prominently displayed, so as to be easily read by all guests or persons partaking of meals, cards having printed thereon—"All persons in ordering their food ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her Allies, and their armies, for wheat, beef, bacon and fats, and that the Canada Food Board desires the public to do everything in their power to make these commodities available for export by eating as little as possible of them, and by making use of substitutes, and avoiding waste." Or in lieu thereof, all menu cards shall bear, clearly printed in red, the above notice.

22. Any menu card or advertisement of any kind authorized by any public eating place offering any food during the hours or days such food is prohibited, under this regulation, or under any regulations made relative thereto, shall be deemed sufficient evidence to convict the proprietor of being guilty of an offence under this regulation.

23. Garbage cans shall be provided for swill; and separate containers shall be used for the depositing of ashes, broken glass and crockeries so that all table and kitchen scraps may be readily inspected and available for the feeding of live stock.

24. No proprietor, or manager, or cook, or steward, or waiter of any public eating place shall destroy, or allow to be destroyed, any food or food products which are fit for human consumption, and shall not knowingly commit waste or wilfully permit preventable deterioration arising out of the storing or sale of any food or food products.

25. Proprietors and managers of public eating places, and all persons including waiters, cooks and stewards, shall be personally responsible, and shall be liable to prosecution for the infringement of any of these regulations committed, or permitted by any such persons, under this Order, for the waste of food or food products found in swill or garbage cans, or wasted in any manner whatsoever, and which could be used to better advantage.

## LICENSES.

26. On and after the first day of July, 1918, no person shall operate a Public Eating Place where meals or refreshments to the number of fifteen or more per day are served or sold to persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board.

27. No person owning or managing a public eating place shall buy, contract for, store, or otherwise handle food or food products in such manner as to restrict the supply or monopolize, either locally or generally, any food or food products, or which has the effect of so doing.

28. No licensee shall, directly or indirectly, knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to any person required to obtain a license from the Canada Food Board, and who has not obtained such license.

29. The licensee may be required to make reports monthly, and as often and at such times and in such form as may be in writing directed by the Canada Food Board showing the stock on hand, or in transit to order of licensee and such other information as may be required by the Canada Food Board from time to time.

30. Every licensee shall keep such books, invoices, vouchers and other papers and records as will enable the Canada Food Board or any person by them thereto authorized to verify any report or statement that such licensee is required to make to the Canada Food Board.

31. Every licensee shall place on every letterhead, contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, quotation and advertisement issued, the words "*Canada Food Board License Number*" followed by the number of the license.

32. Every licensee shall display in his place of business the certificate of license, furnished by the Canada Food Board under this Order, in such manner as will bring same prominently to the attention of the public.

33. All applications for license shall be on Form 10, hereto attached.

34. The licenses under this Order shall be divided into the following classes:

(a) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses.

(b) Restaurants, Lunch Rooms and Counters, Cafeterias, Tea Rooms, Railway Dining Cars and all Steamships serving meals or refreshments to the number of 15 or more per day.

(c) Parlors, Stands and all other resorts retailing (but not manufacturing) Ice Cream and not serving other foods.

35. The following shall be the fees payable for licenses granted under this Order for the above trade classification:—

*Class A.*

Annual turnover of \$25,000 or under.....	\$2 00
Exceeding \$25,000, and up to \$50,000.....	4 00
Exceeding \$50,000, and up to \$75,000.....	6 00
Exceeding \$75,000, and up to \$100,000.....	8 00

and \$3 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof based on sales of food and food products and beverages sold for consumption therewith.

*Class B.*

Annual turnover of \$50,000 or under.....	\$4 00
Exceeding \$50,000, and up to \$75,000.....	6 00
Exceeding \$75,000, and up to \$100,000.....	8 00

and \$4 for each additional \$50,000 or fraction thereof.

*Class C.*

\$5 per annum.

36. All licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of May in each year.
37. Licenses are not assignable or transferable without the assent of the Canada Food Board.
38. Every licensee shall give notice in writing to the Canada Food Board of any change of address, or of any change in the management or control, or of any change in the character of the business licensed within ten days of such change or changes being made.
39. The violation of any of the provisions of this Order are punishable under the terms of the Order of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 597, dated the twelfth day of March, 1918, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by the War Measures Act, 1914, and which regulations are as follows:
  - (a) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations or of any Order made thereunder, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any of the provisions of these regulations, or of any Order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.
  - (b) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may, from time to time, direct. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the Provincial Treasurer, to be disposed of as such Treasurer may, from time to time, direct.

## PART XV.

### Orders to Prevent Undue Hoarding of Sugar and of Flour.

Order 30, Canada Food Board, dated April 25, 1918.

Limits supply of sugar any person may have on hand at any one time.

Disposition of excess holdings.

Penalties for violation of Order.

Order 31, Canada Food Board, dated April 25, 1918.

Limits supply of flour any person may have on hand at any one time.

Disposition of excess holdings.

Millers' Committee.

Penalties for violation of Order.

Order 40, Canada Food Board, dated May 17, 1918.

Flour held by farmers.

Amount of flour which may be held by any person.

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#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 30—LIMITING HOLDINGS OF SUGAR.

APRIL 25, 1918.

1. No person shall hold or have in his possession, or under his control at any one time, cane sugar more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding fifteen days, except as hereinafter provided:

(a) Any person living at a greater distance than two miles, and less than five miles from a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board, may have in his possession, or under his control, cane sugar not more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements from a period not exceeding thirty days; a person living at a greater distance than five miles, and less than ten miles from a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board, may have in his possession, or under his control, cane sugar not more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding sixty days; and a person living at a distance of ten miles or more from such dealer, may have in his possession, or under his control, cane sugar not more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty days.

(b) A manufacturer licensed by the Canada Food Board using cane sugar in the manufacture of his products, and a wholesale dealer and a retail dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board, may have in his possession, or under his control, cane sugar not more than is sufficient for his ordinary trade requirements for a period not exceeding forty-five days.

2. This order shall not apply to manufacturers of cane sugar.

3. Any person holding, or having in his possession, or under his control, cane sugar in quantities greater than is prescribed in this order, shall forthwith return such sugar to the dealer from whom it was purchased, and such dealer shall accept same if it be in good condition, and pay for same at the purchase price, or at the current market price, whichever be the lower; and if the same be not purchased, the facts and circumstances shall forthwith be reported to the Canada Food Board by the said dealer.

4. In addition to the penalties for violation of this Order, as provided, any cane sugar hereafter held or purchased in excess of the amounts herein

prescribed may be seized after the fifteenth day of May, 1918, by the Canada Food Board, and such sugar so seized shall thereby be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be disposed of as this Board may direct from time to time.

5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be liable to the penalties enacted in the Order of His Excellency, the Governor General in Council, dated the twelfth day of March, 1918, P. C. 597, in which penalties are provided by the following clauses:—

(a) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or any Order made thereunder, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(b) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may direct from time to time. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may direct from time to time.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 31.—LIMITATION ON FLOUR HOLDINGS.

APRIL 26 1918.

1. No person shall hold, or have in his possession, or under his control at any one time, flour made wholly or in part from wheat more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding fifteen days, except as hereinafter provided:

(a) A person living at a greater distance than two miles, and less than five miles from a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board, may have in his possession, or under his control, flour made wholly or in part from wheat, not more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding thirty days; a person living at a greater distance than five miles, and less than ten miles from a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board, may have in his possession, or under his control, flour made wholly or in part from wheat, not more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding sixty days; and a person living at a distance of ten miles or more from such dealer may have in his possession, or under his control, flour made wholly or in part from wheat, not more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty days.

(b) A wholesale dealer or a retail dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board may have in his possession, or under his control, flour made wholly or in part from wheat, not more than is sufficient for his ordinary trade requirements for a period not exceeding sixty days.

Amendment to section 1 of Order 31 of the Canada Food Board, dated 25th April, 1918, by adding the following sub-sections:—

(c) A *bona fide* farmer shall be permitted to hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour made wholly or in part from wheat he may have in his possession in excess of the amount prescribed by the above order if, on or before the 15th day of June 1918, he report to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him. It shall then be the duty of such miller or dealer to

report all such holdings to the Canada Food Board on forms to be supplied and at such times as he is directed.

(d) Any person holding or having in his possession not more than 25 pounds of flour made wholly or in part from wheat, or who holds or has in his possession at the date hereof part only of one original package in which flour was purchased though the amount exceed 25 pounds, shall be permitted to hold the same.

2. Section 1 of this Order shall not apply to manufacturers of flour, nor to bakers and confectioners licensed by the Canada Food Board.

3. (a) On and after the first day of May, 1918, no person shall feed live stock or poultry, nor permit any live stock or poultry to be fed with milling wheat, or any product thereof, except bran and shorts; and no person shall knowingly sell the same to be used for such prohibited purposes. Provided, however, that where wheat has been grown together with other grain, and the wheat cannot be separated for milling purposes without undue cost, such mixture, provided it does not contain more than 25 per centum of wheat, may be sold or purchased or used for the feeding of poultry.

(b) No person shall grind any milling wheat or mixture of milling wheat with other grains for the purpose of making feed for live stock.

4. Any person holding or having in his possession, or under his control flour made wholly or in part from wheat, in quantities greater than are prescribed in this Order, shall forthwith return such flour to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased, and such miller or dealer shall accept same if it be in good condition, and pay for same at the purchase price, or at the market price on April 20, 1918, whichever be the lower; and if the same be not purchased, the facts and circumstances shall forthwith be reported to the Canada Food Board by the said miller or dealer.

5. Provided that every dealer in such flour shall forthwith report to the Millers' Committee, 178 Queen Street, Ottawa, the quantities of such flour held in excess of his requirements for sixty days, and shall state the name of the miller manufacturing such flour, the brand, the date of purchase, the person for whom purchased, the price paid, and his requirements for the months of May, June, and July. Upon receipt of this information, the Millers' Committee shall notify the miller who manufactured such flour, and it shall then be the duty of the miller to purchase such flour at the price paid by the dealer or at the market price on April 20, 1918, f.o.b. the dealer's station, whichever price be the lower, or to dispose of it in such manner as the Canada Food Board may direct.

6. In addition to the penalties for violation of this Order, as provided, any flour hereafter held or purchased in excess of the amounts herein prescribe, may be seized after the fifteenth day of May, 1918, by the Canada Food Board, and any such flour so seized shall thereby be forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be disposed of as this Board may direct from time to time.

7. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be liable to the penalties enacted in the Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the twelfth day of March, 1918, P. C. 597, in which penalties are provided by the following clauses:—

(a) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or any Order made thereunder, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any Order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(b) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer

of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may direct from time to time. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may direct from time to time.

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CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 40.—HOLDINGS OF FLOUR.

MAY 17, 1918.

WHEREAS to require farmers at present to return any surplus flour as directed in Order of the Canada Food Board number 31 may incur loss of time and interfere with production—

In exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 12th day of March, 1918, P.C. 596 and P.C. 597, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Canada Food Board hereby orders as follows :—

Section 1 of Order number 31 of the Canada Food Board dated the 25th day of April, 1918, is amended by adding the following subsections :—

(c) A *bona fide* farmer shall be permitted to hold, subject to the order of the Canada Food Board, the amount of flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, he may have in his possession in excess of the amount prescribed by the above order if, on or before the 15th day of June, 1918, he report to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased or by whom it was manufactured, the excess amount held by him. It shall be the duty of such miller or dealer to report all such holdings to the Canada Food Board on forms to be supplied and at such times as he is directed.

(d) Any person holding or having in his possession not more than 25 pounds of flour made wholly or in part from wheat, or who holds or has in his possession at the date hereof part only of one original package in which such flour was purchased, though the amount exceeds 25 pounds, shall be permitted to hold the same.

## PART XVI.

### Export of Food Stuffs.

Order in Council P.C. 3211, dated November 15, 1918—Prohibits exportation of certain goods except to United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.

Order in Council P.C. 3239, dated November 19, 1918.—Regulations respecting licenses for the exportation of goods enumerated in Order in Council P.C. 3211.

Order in Council P.C. 3347, dated December 3, 1917.—Prohibits exportation of certain goods to United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.

#### P.C. 3211.—EXPORTS PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE.

NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred by The War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, and notwithstanding anything contained in previous Orders in Council prohibiting the exportation of goods, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the exportation of the following goods shall be and the same is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad; other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, namely :—

Animal fats.	Corn meal.	Hoof oil.
Butter.	Cottonseed meal.	Hulls folder.
Castor oil.	Corn oil.	Lard.
Castor beans.	Cottonseed oil.	Lard compound.
Cocoanut desiccated.	Criscoe.	Linseed oil.
Cheese.	Dry blood.	Linseed.
Cod liver oil.	Dry paste flour.	Livestock.
Condensed milk.	Fats, all.	Malt.
Copra.	Glycerine.	Meats, all.
Corn (maize).	Glucose.	Meat juice.
Corn flour.	Grease of animal or vegetable origin.	

Meats and fats including poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, desiccated cocoanut, butter, fish (fresh, dried and canned), edible or inedible grease of animal or vegetable origin, linseed oil, lard, tinned milk, peanut oil, peanut butter, rapeseed oil, tallow candles, stearic acid, pigtails.

Fertilizers, including cattle and sheep manure, nitrate of soda, poudrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate of potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphates, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, anhydrous ammonia.

Fish.	Sago flour.	Peanut oil.
Flax.	Samp, Indian corn.	Soap, soap powder.
Flour.	Syrup.	Stearine.
Food grains flour and Milk, tinned and powdered therefrom.	Milk, tinned and powdered, not fresh.	Stearine acid.
		Stearine acid candles.

Fodder and feeds.	Molasses.	Sugar.
Pilchards canned.	Neat's-foot oil.	Sugar of milk.
Poultry.	Nestle's Food (infants).	Sulphuretted castor oil.
Rapeseed oil.	Oats.	Tallow.
Rice.	Oatmeal.	Tallow candles.
Rice flour.	Oil cake.	Vegetable oils.
Rolled oats.	Oil-meal cake.	Wheat, wheat flour.
Rye.	Peanuts.	
	Peanut butter.	
	Pigeons, carriers and others.	

Provided that licenses permitting the exportation of the goods herein described, may be issued by the Minister of Customs under regulations framed by the Food Controller of Canada, approved by and issued under the authority of the Governor in Council, to countries in Alliance with the British Empire and having armies in the European field.

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#### P.C. 3239.—ISSUANCE OF LICENSES.

NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

(1) The issue of licenses permitting the exportation of goods under the provisions of the Order in Council of 15th November, 1917, P.C. 3211, shall be subject to the approval of the Food Controller of Canada.

(2) Individual licenses will be required for all shipments of goods specified in the said Order in Council: provided that, with the approval of the said Food Controller, the export of goods in limited quantities and also of specified classes of goods, destined for neighbouring territory may be licensed by the endorsement of the Collector of Customs at the point of exit on the usual shippers' Export Entry.

(3) Communications and applications respecting the approval of individual licenses for the export of food stuff, feeding stuff, fats, oils and other goods specified in the said Order in Council of 15th November, 1917, should be addressed to the Food Controller of Canada, Ottawa.

(4) The Food Controller, in determining the question as to the approval of Licenses for the export of goods to Countries in Alliance with the British Empire and having armies in the European Field shall take into consideration the following objects, viz:—

(a) To conserve food, feeding stuff and other supplies for the people of Canada:

(b) To regulate the export of the surplus so as to serve the Allies with Armies at the Front;

(c) And generally to regulate exports so as to secure adequate supplies through control of exports and arrangements with other Countries, for the successful prosecution of the War.

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## P.C. 3347.—REDUCTION ON EXPORTS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

DECEMBER 3, 1917.

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, namely:—

Wheat.	Rice.	Peanut meal.
Rye.	Beans.	Soya bean meal.
Barley.	Peas.	Copra.
Oats.	Cottonseed.	Starch.
Corn.	Wheat flour.	
Sugar (except in such quantities as may be shipped to members of military and naval forces overseas, under the regulations of the Postmaster General's Department).		
Molasses.	Soya bean oil.	Corn oil.
Syrup.	Copra oil.	Cotton-seed oil.
Corn meal.	Oleo oil.	Peanut oil.
Corn flour.	Lard substitutes.	Palm oil.
Corn grits.	Cooking fats.	Olive oil.
Corn hominy.	Cheese.	Canned salmon.
Rice flour.	Poultry.	Canned fish.
Cotton-seed cake.	Eggs.	Oleomargarine.
Cotton-seed meal.	Canned tomatoes.	
Rape-seed oil.	Glucose.	
Pork products (including bacon, shoulders, fatbacks, hams, sausages, fresh pork).		
Butter.		
Condensed milk (including powdered evaporated milk).		
Beef products (including canned, preserved and fresh beef).		
Canned peas.		
Canned corn.		
Canned sardines.		
Dried fruit (including prunes, apples, raisins, apricots and peaches).		
Provided that licenses permitting the exportation of the goods herein described may be issued by the Minister of Customs, such licenses to be countersigned by the Food Controller of Canada.		

## PART XVII.

### Grain.

Order in Council P.C. 3116, dated November 2, 1917.

Prohibits use of grain of any kind, etc., for distillation of potable liquors.

Order in Council P.C. 3203.

Restricts manufacture of malt and the use of barley in the manufacture of malt.

Order in Council P.C. 543.

Prohibits use of wheat and barley for feeding live stock in stockyards.

Prohibits purchase or sale of milling wheat for feeding poultry.

Order in Council P.C. 2190.

Restricts use of wheat in the manufacture of alcohol.

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#### P.C. 3116.—USE OF GRAIN FOR DISTILLING RESTRICTED.

NOVEMBER 2, 1917.

1. On and after the first day of December, 1917, and until the Governor General in Council has by Order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, no grain of any kind and no substance that can be used for food shall be used in Canada for the distillation of potable liquors.

2. Any person violating the above regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

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#### P.C. 3203.—LIMITATION ON USE OF MALT.

NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

1. No person shall in any twelve months ending on the thirty-first day of March manufacture in Canada a greater amount of malt than was manufactured by such person during the twelve months ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1916, nor shall the total quantity of barley used in the manufacture of malt in Canada in any one year exceed the total quantity used therefor during the year above named. Provided, however, that the Minister of Inland Revenue may, in writing, permit any person to manufacture such additional amount of malt as he deems advisable.

2. No further licenses shall be issued except in the case of those who are at present licensed as maltsters until such time as these regulations have been cancelled.

3. Any licensed maltster, who since the first day of April, 1917, has manufactured more malt than such maltster manufactured during the said twelve months ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1916, shall not manufacture any more malt without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Minister of Inland Revenue under the provisions of these regulations.

4. For the purpose of providing an effective check on the operations of each maltster, the Department of Inland Revenue shall obtain such information, issue such regulations, and maintain such supervision as may be necessary.

5. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

## PROHIBITION OF UNLICENSED DISTILLATION OF WHEAT.

Extract from Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, P.C. 2190, dated the 9th day of August, 1917.

No person shall use any wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol unless such alcohol is to be used for manufacturing or munition purposes, and no person shall use wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol for manufacturing or munition purposes unless such person has obtained a license therefor from the Food Controller for Canada. No fee shall be payable for such license.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the regulation relating to the use of wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars.

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## P.C. 543.—FEEDING GRAIN TO LIVE STOCK.

MARCH 7, 1918.

1. (a) The feeding in stockyards of any kind of live stock within eight hours immediately preceding slaughter is prohibited.

(b) No wheat of any grade shall be used for feeding live stock in a stock-yard.

(c) No barley above grade No. 3, and no oats above grade extra No. 1 feed shall be used for feeding live stock in a stockyard.

(d) The waste in a stockyard of any grain or any feed made in whole or in part from any grain product, due to carelessness of handling or feeding, or to over-feeding, is hereby prohibited.

(e) A copy of this regulation, and of regulation 4, shall be posted up in every stockyard in each place, where feed is issued or sold.

2. No person shall sell or purchase any wheat fit for milling purposes for the feeding of poultry:

Provided, however, that where wheat has been grown together with other grain, and the wheat cannot be separated for milling purposes without undue cost, such mixture, provided it does not contain more than twenty-five per centum of wheat, may be sold or purchased for the feeding of poultry.

3. No person shall, without a written permit from the Canada Food Board, use any wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat or peas for the purpose of feeding or decoying migratory wild fowl.

4. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing or carrying out any of the provisions of these regulations, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

5. Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of this regulation are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may from time to time direct. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer to be disposed of as such treasurer may from time to time direct.

## PART XVIII.

### Miscellaneous.

Order 35, Canada Food Board, prohibiting making of French pastries and candy, and restricting use of sugar for icing for private consumption.

Order in Council P.C. 470, dated February 28, 1918.

Limits removal of Flint or Dent corn in certain localities.

Order 9, Canada Food Board, dated December 21, 1917.

Limits profits of milk distributors.

Order in Council, P.C. 3430, dated December 24, 1917.

Limits time car containing food or food products may remain under load.  
Provides for unloading of such cars and disposition of food or food products contained therein, etc.

Order in Council, P.C. 810, dated April 3, 1918.

Proceedings instituted at instance of any municipality, officer of municipality or provincial officer. Fines shall be paid to municipality or provincial treasurer.

Provides that every male person over 16 years and under 60 years of age residing in Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.

#### CANADA FOOD BOARD ORDER 35.—PASTRIES AND USE OF SUGAR IN HOMES.

APRIL 25, 1918.

1. No person shall make in Canada for private consumption, French pastries, iced cakes, or biscuits or cakes with icing of cane sugar between the layers, or added to the exterior; and no person shall use in Canada cane sugar for making, for private consumption, what is commonly called candy.

2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be liable to the penalties enacted in the Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the twelfth day of March, 1918, P.C. 596, in which penalties are provided by the following clauses:

(a) Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations, or any Order made thereunder, or obstructing or impeding any officer or person enforcing, or carrying out any Order made thereunder, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Police Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars; or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

(b) Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of these regulations are instituted at the instance of any municipality, or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may direct from time to time. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may direct from time to time.

## P.C. 470.—REMOVAL OF CORN.

FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

1. (a) No person, firm or corporation shall until, on or after July 1, 1918, remove or transport any Flint or Dent Corn capable of being used for seed purposes from within the district comprising the counties touching or bordering on any of the waters of River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, River Detroit, or Lake Erie, to any place outside of said district.

(b) No person, firm or corporation until, on or after July 1, 1918, shall remove or transport from the counties of Lambton, Essex, Kent and Elgin, any Flint or Dent Corn capable of being used for seed purposes without first having obtained a written permit in duplicate from the district representative of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario resident in the county, or resident in the county nearest to that in which such seed corn is held, one copy of which permit is to be attached to the package containing said seed corn and the other to be retained by the shipper thereof.

2. Seed merchants within the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall not sell or contract for the sale of or ship or deliver or consign to any common carrier or any person or deliver or cause to be shipped either directly or indirectly, until after the 15th day of April, 1918, any of the varieties of Flint Corn or any of the following varieties of Dent Corn, viz.:—Wisconsin No. 7, White Cap Yellow Dent, Bailey and Golden Glow, except for delivery in any of the counties of the Province of Ontario touching the waters of the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, River Detroit or Lake Erie.

3. Any person violating the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

## FOOD CONTROLLER'S ORDER 9—REGULATION OF DISTRIBUTOR'S SPREAD ON MILK.

DECEMBER 21, 1917.

Whereas, by an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated November 15, 1917, P.C. 3214, it is amongst other things provided that "The Food Controller may from time to time by written order prescribe the maximum amount of profit or the maximum price (or both) to be charged on the sale in Canada, or within any part of Canada designated by the Food Controller, of any food or foods or of any food product or food products designated by the Food Controller";

And whereas it is advisable in the public interests to make the following order,—

Therefore, I do hereby order:—

1. That from and after the first day of January, A.D. 1918, and until further notice, milk distributors shall not charge more for milk sold by them than the actual cost of the milk delivered at their premises and, in addition to such cost, on milk sold in the Prov. of British Columbia—5.25 cents per quart.

"	"	Alberta	—5.25	"	"	"
"	"	Saskatchewan	—5.25	"	"	"
"	"	Manitoba	—5.25	"	"	"
"	"	Ontario	—5.	"	"	"
"	"	Quebec	—5.	"	"	"
"	"	Nova Scotia	—5.	"	"	"
"	"	New Brunswick	—5.	"	"	"
"	"	P. E. Island	—5.	"	"	"

2. That no retail dealer shall charge a higher price for milk than the price the milk distributors charge the consumers in the locality in which such retail dealer is carrying on business.

3. That if the cost of distribution is increased owing to an increase in the price of labor or otherwise, any distributor affected thereby may submit evidence of such increase to the Food Controller and ask that the maximum amount herein prescribed for distributors in the province in which such distributor is selling milk may be increased.

4. That no distributor selling milk in a locality where the amount sold at the present time to distributors is less than the maximum amount herein prescribed shall increase such amount without first obtaining the written consent of the Food Controller.

5. That in this order—

(a) "milk distributor" means a person who purchases milk from a milk producer and distributes the milk to the consumer;

(b) the "premises of a milk distributor" means the place from which the distribution to the consumer is made;

(c) "retail dealer" means a person who purchases milk from a milk distributor and sells the milk to the consumer.

#### P.C. 3430—DETENTION OF CARS.

DECEMBER 24, 1917.

1. A freight car containing food or food products shall not be allowed to remain under load at its destination on any railway in Canada for a longer period than four days after notice of its arrival has been given by the railway company to the consignee of such food or food products.

2. When any freight car containing food or food products remains under load at its destination for a longer period than four days after such notice has been given as aforesaid the railway company holding such freight car shall notify the Food Controller thereof.

3. When any freight car containing food or food products is held at any railway point in Canada for a furtherance order and such order is not given by the consignee of the said goods within one day of the time of the arrival of the car at such point, the railway company holding such freight car shall notify the Food Controller thereof.

4. Whenever, by reason of such notice or otherwise, it comes to the knowledge of the Food Controller that any freight car containing food or food products has remained under load at its destination for a longer period than four days, or has been held at any point for furtherance order for a longer period than one day after notice of its arrival has been given to the consignee as aforesaid, the Food Controller may send a written notice by registered mail or by telegram to the consignee that unless the freight car is unloaded or a furtherance order given, as the case may be, within two days from the date of such notice, the food or food products contained in such freight car will be seized by the Food Controller and sold, and if such freight car is not unloaded or a furtherance order given, as the case may be, within the said two days, the Food Controller may thereupon seize the contents of the said car and sell them in such manner as he may deem best, and after paying all charges for freight and for the expenses connected with the seizure and sale, the Food Controller shall pay the balance, if any, of the proceeds of the sale to the said consignee.

5. The officers of any railway company by which a car or cars is or are being held for unloading or for furtherance orders shall furnish the Food Controller,

or any person thereto authorized by the Food Controller, with all information that the Food Controller or such person may require with respect to the date of the arrival and the nature of the contents of any freight car under load held by the railway company at the point or points with respect to which any inquiry is made.

6. The Food Controller may forbid any railway company from accepting any food or food products for transportation from any shipper whose goods have been seized and sold under the provisions of these regulations, without the written permission of the Food Controller.

7. Any person neglecting or refusing to send any notice or give any information required or authorized by these regulations, or accepting any goods for shipment contrary to the provisions of section six of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

#### P.C. 810—TO WHOM FINES ARE PAYABLE.

APRIL 3, 1918.

1. Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority of any regulation enacted and made under the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, relating to any matter within the purview of the powers and duties or under the control or administration of the Canada Food Board are instituted at the instance of any municipality or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality, to be disposed of as the municipality may from time to time direct. And where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of, or by any provincial officer, such fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer, to be disposed of as such treasurer may from time to time direct.

#### P.C. 815—LOAFER LAW.

APRIL 4, 1918.

**W**HÈREAS it is necessary to enact such regulations as will utilize to the best advantage the human energy of Canada for purposes essential to the prosecution of the present War;

And whereas the need of men of military age to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the equally urgent need for labour to assist in the production of food and of other articles essential for war purposes, necessitate special provisions to the end that all persons domiciled in Canada shall, in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary, engage in useful occupations under the regulations hereinafter set forth;

And whereas the Minister of Agriculture is impressed with the necessity of enacting forthwith the regulations hereinafter set forth, which in his opinion will greatly assist in rendering available for the purpose of production labour which otherwise might not be secured;

And whereas the Minister of Militia and Defence also fully concurs in the enactment of such regulations;

And whereas these regulations are not intended to affect any right of members of organized labour associations to discontinue their work in the employment in which they have been engaged when such discontinuance is occasioned by differences actually arising between the employer and the employed. The

purpose is to prevent persons capable of useful work from remaining in idleness at a time when the country most urgently requires the service of all human energy available.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and under the powers vested in His Excellency in Council under the War Measures Act, 1914, and under all other powers, His Excellency in Council thereunto enabling, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:

#### REGULATIONS.

1. Every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.
2. In any proceeding hereunder it shall be a defence that the person is,
  - (a) Under sixteen years or over sixty years of age.
  - (b) A *bona fide* student proceeding with his training for some useful occupation.
  - (c) A *bona fide* student in actual attendance at some recognized educational institution.
  - (d) Usually employed in some useful occupation and temporarily unemployed owing to differences with his employer common to similar employees with the same employer.
  - (e) Physically unable to comply with the provisions of the law as herein enacted.
  - (f) Unable to obtain within reasonable distance any kind of employment which he is physically able to perform at current wages for similar employment.
3. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding six months in any common gaol, or in any institution or on any farm owned by a municipality or province and declared by by-law or Order in Council respectively to be a public institution or farm for the purposes of this law, which said institution or farm for the purpose of this law shall be a common gaol.
4. When the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority hereof are instituted at the instance of any municipality or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality; and where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of or by any provincial officer, such fines shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where such proceedings are instituted within a municipality by any other person, the fine shall be paid in equal portions to the treasurer of the municipality and the treasurer of the province; and where the place in which such proceedings are instituted is not within the boundaries of any municipality, the fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where the proceedings are outside the boundaries of any province, the fine shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada.
5. Useful occupation and reasonable distance shall be questions of fact to be decided by the magistrate.
6. The magistrate may hear and consider other defences than those mentioned in section two.
7. "Magistrate," shall include Justice of the Peace, and Police Magistrate appointed by Provincial or Dominion authority.











